"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold today; Thursday probably snow; fresh northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,872. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES REINFORCEMENTS ON FRENCH FRONT

Violent Aerial Combats Follow the Arrival of New Troops, Germans Say.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS TO HELP

Teutons Combine for Heavy Blow Before the American Army Arrives.

GUNFIRE ON HAIG'S FRONT

British Report Activity Preliminary to Battle—German Munition Trains Blown Up.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Arrival of strong reinforcements on the western front, followed by violent air fighting, especially in the sectors held by the French Army, is announced in the official statement issued at Army Headquarters today. Hot artillery fighting on both the French and British fronts is also announced. The text of the statement reads:

Western Theatre: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders in the afternoon many lively artillery duels developed.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—Firing activity was lively along the whole front. Northeast of Craonne, in a surprise attack, our storming troops took 22 French prisoners from the enemy trenches. In other sectors also prisoners were brought in after reconnoitring engagements.

Following strong reinforcements to the fighting forces, violent aerial combats took place, especially on the French front. The enemy lost eleven airplanes and one captive balloon.

The text of yesterday's official statement on the western front operations reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the Flanders front and in various sectors between the Scarpe and St. Quentin the artillery fire increased from midday onward.

In a minor infantry engagement the British were driven from several sections of trenches west of Graincourt. A British attack north of La Vacquerie broke down.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Minor operations at various parts of the front resulted in the taking of a number of French prisoners. There was considerable artillery activity of a lively character on the east bank of the Meuse, which increased in the evening to considerable violence and, after a quiet night, revived this morning.

Front of Duke Albrecht—Bavarian Landwehr forced their way into French trenches north of Bures and took as prisoners one officer and forty-one men and captured several machine guns.

London Believes Battle Imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Continuation of the recently renewed violence of artillery activity on the western front, which has been taken to indicate the preliminary stage of a great battle, is reported by Field Marshal Haig. This is combined with unusual aerial activity, particularly on the Ypres and Arras fronts, which shows that reconnoissances are being made upon which the plans of the commanders may depend.

The only infantry operations recorded in the official reports are raids, which are also usually designed to feel out the strength and fighting methods of the enemy.

The Germans are still rushing troops to the western front, including, it is believed, important contingents from Russia, in preparation for a great blow at the Allies. The correspondent of The Daily Express at Amsterdam reports the progress of this shifting of forces, and says that the object is to obtain a decisive advantage before American effectiveness in the war is felt.

That Hindenburg, who is believed to be on the Cambrai front, has been assembling his troops in haste and in some confusion is indicated by the statement of The Daily Express correspondent that two German munition trains were in collision last Thursday. Both trains, he says, were blown up and several hundred soldiers were killed or wounded.

On the front of the French Army the artillery fire was especially hot in some sections of upper Alsace and Lorraine. The Paris official statement also mentions patrol fighting in Champagne and near Verdun.

Allies' Official Reports.

The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight says:

The Sherwood Foresters carried out

Continued on Page 3.

THRU PULLMAN SLEEPERS SOUTH via Seaboard Air Line Ry. now leaving N. Y. 9.15 A. M., 1.08 P. M., 3.34 P. M., commencing Dec. 18th, will start from Washington. Parlor Cars N. Y. to Washington. Advance reservations already made from N. Y. will be protected in cars from Wash. Tickets, information, 1184 Broadway, N. Y. —Advt.

London Times Asks Inquiry Into Cambrai "Blunders."

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—The Times this morning prints conspicuously an editorial demanding a prompt and searching inquiry into the battle on the southern end of the Cambrai salient on Nov. 30 and on the following day, owing, it says, to disquieting first-hand amplifications of censored accounts.

These are said to include charges of blundering and assertions that the British were caught unready.

Rockefeller's War Aid $70,000,000 in 10 Months

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 11.—From authoritative sources it was learned today that during the last ten months John D. Rockefeller has personally expended $70,000,000 in aid of the war. His money has gone to Belgian Relief, the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other war funds. This huge sum has no connection with the money spent by the Rockefeller Foundation.

A friend said today that Mr. Rockefeller was keenly interested in the war, was intensely patriotic, and was ready to stand behind his country to the limit of his resources.

A man closely associated with the management of Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropies said last night that he thought the above estimate was excessive from what he knew of the matter, but admitted that this was confined solely to war relief work.

Mr. Rockefeller, however, filed subscriptions for $30,000,000 of the Liberty Loans. During the campaign for the sale of the first issue of bonds he sent in four applications for $5,000,000 each, and in the second loan he sent in two applications for $5,000,000 each.

ALLIES IN PERIL, CHURCHILL SAYS

From Politicians Who Would "Make Peace with the Victorious Huns."

HINTS AT GENERAL ELECTION

Asquith Indorses Wilson and Defends Lansdowne—Cabinet Crisis Rumored.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Speaking yesterday at Bedford on the subject of the Allies' war aims, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said that the situation was more serious than it had been reasonable three months ago to expect. The country and the allied cause, Colonel Churchill added, were endangered. The future of the British Empire and of democratic civilization was hanging in the balance, and would continue to hang there for a considerable period.

"When I say the country is passing through a time of danger," Colonel Churchill continued, "I mean there are people who wish to bring about a premature peace. They are listening to the sophistries and dangerous counsel of certain politicians. People who say 'Restate your war aims' really mean to make peace with the victorious Huns.

"The British do not mean to put up anything but the legitimate and righteous aims with which we entered the war, and if such an issue as this were seriously raised it could be decided only by the whole nation. I cannot see that there is the slightest danger in submitting that question to the free decision of the whole nation.

"President Wilson's statement of war aims is good enough for me. We mean to win the war, however long it may take. If Russia has fallen out of the ranks the United States has fallen in and is coming to our aid. The longer Great Britain and America are fighting side by side the closer they will be drawn together. That is a tremendous fact, and it will make amends for what we are now suffering."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on Colonel Winston Churchill's speech at Bedford yesterday, says:

"A passage at the end of the speech suggested the possibility of a general election to test whether the belief in the necessity for overcoming Prussian militarism was still that of the majority of the electorate. Colonel Churchill expressed the view that the majority would be staunchly behind it, and we agree; but for that very reason we rather regret his suggestion.

"A general election is not needed in order to force an open door, and recurrent threats of one are not the best way to retain and heighten the sense of national solidarity. There are unanswerable arguments against holding one before it can be held on the franchise of the new Reform bill, and even when the new framework of elections is available the argument against diverting national energy from the war to the polls remains far too weighty to be overridden for any but some very material cause. No such cause has yet been shown."

ASQUITH INDORSES WILSON.

Says He Voiced Allied Aims—Explains for Lansdowne.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Ex-Premier Asquith, speaking at Birmingham today, declared that if he had to live over the time again he still would take the same position he had arrived at with regard to Great Britain's entering the war.

Mr. Asquith said he thought little more would be heard from the enemy on the question of freedom of the seas.

In part, the former Premier said:

"I cannot forget that with my friend and colleague, Sir Edward Grey, I have a greater responsibility than any living man for Great Britain's entrance into the war. I say deliberately that with all the knowledge we now have of the then unimagined horrors of world-wide war, if I had to live that time over again I should make the same decision. Has it been and is it worth while?

"My answer is, without doubt or hesitation, yes, subject to only one condition—that the war ends in a peace of security, the attainment of our original

Continued on Page 4.

1000 Jewelry Gift Suggestions in Holiday Book sent free by L. W. Sweet & Co., 170 B'way. Credit extended reliable people.—Advt.

SEES ITALIANS UNCONQUERABLE ON ALL FRONTS

Tour of River and Mountain Sectors Convinces Observer That Invaders Have Failed.

DEFENDERS IN HIGH HOPES

Welcome French and British, but Look for Crowning Assistance from America.

PIAVE LINE IS FORMIDABLE

And Snow Is Expected Soon to Immobilize the Austrians in the Mountains.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES, Dec. 8, (delayed.)—In the last three days I have visited every sector of the new Italian line from the Piave up to the Asiago Plateau, where such a battle is being fought as never before in history. I was there when the news came that my country had taken a definite stand against Austria; so I know something of what it means to say that "a state of war exists."

I have been at the battles of Verdun and the Somme, supposedly the greatest artillery struggles of the war, but I have never seen anything more terrific than the fire the Austrians are pouring against the Italian positions in a desperate attempt to break out of the mountains into the Brenta Valley before the snow comes.

There were gas and tear shells dropping about in numbers. From every craggy height machine guns barked at us with such ferocity that I as an American was made to understand that Austria was not a weak foe to be despised, as she tried so long to make us believe. Even while I was there, the news that America was Italy's real ally at last spread through the troops. I could see and feel the spirit of the army change.

Every Italian soldier is today fighting with new heart and new courage to hold his lines until final help can arrive. Help from France and England is now a fact, but it can never outweigh the necessity that final help must come from America in order that "a state of war" shall exist no more. There is no other place remaining from which this final help can come, and America must understand and know. It would be wrong if I did not say straight out that the present situation is serious, especially on the Asiago front.

Sure Italian Lines Will Hold.

I have already mentioned the battle of Verdun. Long ago—so long that it seems ages—I declared my confidence in cable after cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES that Verdun would never fall. I make a similar declaration now about the Italian lines. I am convinced that they will never break, even though it be a case of a comparatively little army fighting against a big army, and though by odds in some places of two to one against it it has been forced to fall back, inch by inch, to the main defense lines. Austria, with the aid of Germany, is now trying to beat Italy out of the war before America can put a strong force in the field, just as Germany tried to finish France before England was fully ready; and she will fail, for America is in, and that fact as much as any other has placed the Italian morale where it is today.

I repeat that the Italian lines will never break. They may be overwhelmed, rushed at points, as they have been in the past days; but new divisions are there in succeeding defenses, and the general contour of the line will remain practically unchanged. Reserve divisions go up, not to relieve troops worn out by constant fighting, but to take the place of divisions that do not exist any more, such being the appalling ferocity of the fight.

Italians Praying for Snow.

Meanwhile, until greater help has time to arrive, the Italians are praying for snow in the mountains, just as Wellington prayed for night. Ever since the first day of the retreat from the Isonzo front we have had "Austrian weather."

The Italians were forced to cross the Tagliamento River when it was in flood, and when the Austrians arrived it was dry. The Italians reached the Piave, which should have been in flood in order that they might make a stand according to regulations of war, and they crossed it almost on a dry gravel bed. But they held there against all rules concerning what should have happened to them, so the Austrians concentrated their next attack from the mountains in the north, with the weather still in their favor. A year ago there was nine feet of snow in the mountains and on the Asiago Plateau. Today there is not a flake of snow anywhere except on the high peaks beyond, and every night the sun has sunk blood-red behind those peaks, giving no promise of changed weather on the morrow.

But Austrian luck cannot last forever, and that is why the battle has been so desperate these last days. On account of the snow delaying its arrival longer than ever before, the enemy had a chance to bring up his heavy guns, but the moment the snow does come all operations in the mountains must cease until Spring. The Italians still have some miles of mountains between them and the plains.

The enemy is trying exactly the same strategy which succeeded in breaking the Italian lines on the Isonzo front, namely, trying to force through a wedge

Continued on Page 3.

Who wouldn't be glad to get a Victrola for Christmas? $25 to $400—at all Victor dealers. Ask your nearest dealer for demonstration.—Advt.

Austrian Battleship Wien Is Torpedoed and Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Austrian battleship Wien was torpedoed and sunk Sunday night, according to a Vienna official statement received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Central News. Most of the crew were saved.

The battleship Wien displaced 5,512 tons and was laid down in 1893. She had a complement of 441 men.

Her largest guns were four 9.4-inch and six 5.9-inch, and she had four torpedo tubes.

50 KILLED AT ONCE ON JACOB JONES

U-Boat's Torpedo Struck the American Destroyer While at Target Practice.

SEAMAN SAVED COMMANDER

Died Himself of Exposure After Rescue—U-Boat Took Man Who Spoke German.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—The American torpedo boat destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed just after she had completed target practice.

The torpedo struck the destroyer amidships, blowing the after part of the vessel to pieces. Some fifty men engaged in that part of the ship were killed. The remaining members of the crew got away on rafts and in boats, in which they remained until the next morning, when the rescue steamer arrived.

Several of the men died from exposure, while the others suffered severely during the seventeen hours in the boats. The survivors of the disaster are reported to be doing well.

Lieut. Commander David Worth Bagley of the Jones was rescued by one of his seamen, who afterward died from injuries and exposure.

The seaman, with six other members of the crew, was swimming toward a raft when he bumped into a floating object which he thought was a bundle of clothes, but proved to be Commander Bagley with the fur collar of his greatcoat wrapped about his head. Bagley appeared almost unconscious.

Although suffering intensely himself from injuries and the cold water, the seaman caught hold of the commander and with the aid of his shipmates pulled him to the raft, where he soon revived. The seaman, however, succumbed a few hours later and was buried at sea.

Before consigning the seaman to the ocean his shipmates cut up his blue shirt and lashed the pieces to oars as distress signals, but it soon became dark and the cold and the suffering of the men increased without signs of a rescuing craft. The sea remained smooth throughout the night, and when day broke the greatly weakened survivors again hoisted their signals of distress, which were sighted by a British sloop.

The American who was taken prisoner by the crew of the submarine spoke German, according to survivors. He was on a raft, and when hailed by the Germans replied to them in their native tongue. Thereupon several of the men on the U-boat lifted him into the conning tower. Then the boat submerged.

Picked Up One, Left the Others.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—An instance of German callousness is related here in connection with the sinking of the American destroyer Jacob Jones. After the destroyer sank the sea was full of American sailors swimming for their lives. It is reported that the U-boat deliberately selected one, dragged him aboard and submerged, leaving the rest to drown.

The Germans needed the one man to question and were careless of the fate of his comrades, of whom only fifty-three were saved only after spending hours on life rafts before a patrol boat arrived. Inquiries in official quarters, both American and British, were met by refusals to confirm or deny these reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Seven men not previously known to have been aboard the torpedoed destroyer Jacob Jones, were added to the list of known

Continued on Page 4.

RUSSIAN LEADERS JOIN IN MOVEMENT TO OUST THE REDS

Wide Plans Forming to Defeat Bolsheviki and Keep Country in War.

WANT AMERICAN TROOPS

All Cossacks to be Withdrawn from Front, if Necessary, to Crush Peace Party.

THEN FOR REORGANIZATION

And Resumption of Hostilities—Lenine Already Fears Peace Failure.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Russian officials in London, who are establishing direct communication with General Kaledine and other leaders of democratic organizations in Russia, stated to The Associated Press today that the movement to overthrow the Bolsheviki was supported by not only the Cossacks, but also by almost all the leaders of other parties.

These leaders, it was said, were confident they would be able to make short shrift of the Bolsheviki.

They also feel certain that they will be able to present a formidable fighting force by Spring.

It is said that thousands of Cossacks have already left the fighting front and rallied to Kaledine's support, and it is expected that he will soon have the entire force of 400,000 Cossacks at his disposal.

The officials in London assert that the plans embrace the solidification of the loyal fighting forces, the elimination of the Bolshevist organizations in the cities and towns of Southern Russia, the re-establishment of order, the reorganization of supplies, and the establishment of a new allied fighting front to protect the rich Russian granaries and coal and mineral fields from the Germans.

They add that a form of guerrilla warfare may possibly precede the re-establishment of a solid fighting front, owing to the present disorganized state of the army on account of the Bolshevik peace negotiations.

The question of allied support, which the officials declare is necessary if Kaledine and the other forces loyal to Russia and the Allies are to be successful, is one on which much stress must be laid, especially the question of the eventual sending of an American expeditionary army to co-operate with the forces holding the new front.

It is pointed out that this would not be in the nature of American interference in Russian internal affairs, but a case similar to American and British troops helping France.

Hard as it may be for Russia to carry on in the face of the tremendous sacrifices made at the beginning of the war and the paralysis of the army under the Bolshevist and German propaganda, the officials assert that Russia will carry on till the time a general peace is agreed upon in common with the Allies.

The fact that the Germans themselves cannot make up their minds regarding the Bolshevist peace meeting the approval of the Russian people is shown, it is said, by the report of a meeting held at German Eastern Headquarters early this month. News of this meeting was received in Russian sources here through what is said to be a trustworthy neutral source, and was to the effect that the civil and military authorities differed on the question. The civil authorities were willing to accept the Bolshevik offer, but the military leaders pointed out that to make such a peace would only compromise Germany. This opinion also is said to be held in Austria.

Korniloff Clashes with Reds.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd dated Monday says that the Pravda has announced the first collision between the Maximalist troops and 3,000 to 4,000 troops under General Korniloff, armed with machine guns, at Tamanavka Station, 28 versts from Bielgorod.

A previous dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail reported three trainloads of Cossacks are at Bielgorod and three at Sumy, commanded by General Korniloff. Extremist Red Guards to the number of 1,000 are expected at Kharkov from

Continued on Page 2.

Japanese Occupy Vladivostok Terminal; Foil Bolshevist Plan to Seize Supplies

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Authentic information reached Washington tonight that troops of the Japanese army have occupied the great railroad works at Vladivostok, the Pacific terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The importance of this action at this juncture cannot be overestimated. It means that the vast quantities of supplies assembled at Vladivostok for use by the Russian Provisional Government will not fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki, who have been casting eager eyes toward these for use in the civil war that has been precipitated throughout Russia by the action of the Bolshevist Government in seeking to negotiate a separate peace with the Central Powers.

The railroad works which the Japanese have occupied have been the place where all the imported railroad cars and locomotives shipped from the United States under the Russian credit purchases in this country have been assembled. There are also at Vladivostok great supplies of other kinds of stores, including ammunition. The possession of the railway yards and the railway equipment at the Vladivostok terminals will make it absolutely impossible for the Bolshevist Government to move these cars and stores without the consent of the Entente powers.

Aside from the necessity of preventing the supplies from being used against the Cossack and other elements that are endeavoring to overthrow the Bolsheviki, their protection is necessary to preclude the possibility of their falling into the hands of the Germans through the Petrograd extremists.

It would not be necessary for the Japanese to send troops by sea to Vladivostok. By reason of their control over the Dalny Peninsula and Korea, it would be possible for them to move troops from Chan Chun, in Manchuria, to Harbin, by rail, and thence eastward by rail to Vladivostok, and thus avoid the frozen condition of the port.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the south. Not a store rate quoted nor admitted.—Advt.

REMOVAL SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE. Entire stock of Grand Rapids Furniture must be sold. Regardless of cost. Mangus Bros., 115 and 117 W. 23d St.—Advt.

SENATE INQUIRES INTO FAILURE TO EQUIP AND CLOTHE OUR SOLDIERS IN THE CAMPS; SUGAR AND COAL SHORTAGE ALSO TAKEN UP

Deficiencies in Clothing and Arms at Army Camps Pictured by Senator Wadsworth, Who Visited Troops

From an Interview Yesterday with Senator Wadsworth.

"From all over the country, where cantonments are located, criticism has come regarding the lack of clothing for the soldiers and lack of arms.

"It is true that not one army cantonment is adequately equipped with ordnance. The average number of soldiers at each of the camps is approximately 40,000 men. In no camps are there light arms for half that number. * * *

"Again, there are not magazine guns enough in any camp. Many men in training have to use wooden magazine guns. I saw not a few of them myself. In heavy pieces the army is also short. * * *

"At Camp Meade, Camp Yaphank, Spartanburg, and Camp Fulton, which I visited, I talked with men whose machine-gun battalions had never seen a machine gun. * * *

"They used 'broomsticks' in drill, that is, the wooden guns. A general shortage of everything in the way of ordnance seemed to exist.

"In the matter of clothes the soldiers are worse off than in equipment. In nearly every camp I understand there is a woeful insufficiency of warm clothing for the Winter weather. Many men have no overcoats. Thousands are wearing lightweight Summer underclothing. * * *

"Men in camp this cold weather need plenty of blankets. In nearly all the camps, I am told, there is a shortage of these. I am not prepared to say whether the lack of warm clothing or blankets is responsible for epidemics of pneumonia in some of the camps. It may be."

Railroad Heads See Wilson Today; Will Pledge Their Full Co-operation

Ready for Government Control During War, but Want Protection for Investors—Favor British System of Guaranteed Income.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The members of the Railroads' War Board, who are heads of the great transportation systems and authorized to speak for all the railroads of the country, will tell President Wilson tomorrow that they are willing to accept whatever policy he desires to put into effect for the period of the war with respect to the use of railroads. They will make no protest against the President's decision to ask Congress for legislation to enable the Government to take over control of the roads, and will assure him that they will work with might and main to bring success in the war to the United States.

The railroad executives will endeavor further to prove their patriotism by entering the service of the nation as managers of the national, unified transportation system, which will be put into effect when Congress enacts the President's recommendations. They have sent word to him that they "are willing to join the Woodrow Wilson army," to quote the words of one of them.

Conference Set for Today.

In response to a request from the railroad executives, President Wilson informed them today that he would be glad to receive the members of the Railroads' War Board on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. No formal announcement of the conference was made and the White House was silent on every phase of the complicated railroad situation. Neither President Wilson nor any of the White House officials would admit, what is well known in the inner official circle, that the President had determined to go before Congress soon with recommendations for governmental control during the period of the war.

Knowledge of this decision perturbed the railroad executives, but after discussing the situation they decided to offer to co-operate with the Government in every way the President desired. They have found one little grain of comfort in the information that the President is opposed to Government ownership and contemplates turning the roads back to their owners after the war emergency has passed. Their concern is not directed so much to any danger involved in Government control as it is to the character of measures that should be taken to protect the investors in railroad properties and to the prospect of a financial crisis if adequate provision is not made in that direction.

Question Put to President.

Today's Cabinet meeting, while not devoted entirely to the railroad situation, which has produced differences of opinion in the President's official family, is supposed to have afforded an opportunity for a discussion of the measures that should be recommended to carry out the President's decision.

After the meeting newspaper men sent a request to the President for information on specific points bearing on the railroad policy of the Administration. The President, through Secretary Tumulty, replied that he could not answer the question at present, but he had the railroad matter under the most careful scrutiny and consideration. He said also that if he should conclude that a change from the present method of railroad control was necessary he would feel obliged to say the first word to Congress. The understanding tonight is that the President will not address Congress for several days at least.

When the Railroads' War Board calls on the President tomorrow afternoon it will be headed by Fairfax Harrison, its Chairman, President of the Southern Railway. The others on the board are Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Howard Elliott, executive head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific, and Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. They will assure the President that they are willing to follow his lead in whatever he deems best for the country in this time of national peril, and will express the hope that the new arrangement will not disturb the existing railroad organization or management. They feel assured from what they have learned of the President's attitude that his plan contemplates continuing the existing railroad management.

The executives will point out to the President that they are the trustees of $20,000,000,000 of property, and will ask for a discussion of the means that should be adopted to protect their investors. But they will emphasize most that what they want is that the United States win the war, and that they are willing to pledge all they have and all that they are responsible for to bring success to the American arms.

British Plan Favored.

The question of continuing the integrity of railroad securities under Government control will be the principal phase of the situation discussed. The executives will urge the adoption of a plan somewhat similar to that adopted by the British Government in taking over control of the railways. Under that system the railroads' profits are guaranteed to be at least equal to those of the year prior to the war. It is proposed by the American railroad executives that a similar guarantee be given their companies, based on the profits of some one year or the average profits of several years. If the guarantee, for example, should be 6 per cent. and a railroad should earn 10 per cent. the additional 4 per cent. would go into a fund for general railway expenses under Government control. If a railroad earned less than 6 per cent. under Government control the difference between this and the guarantee would be made up to it out of the fund mentioned.

Scrutiny of available data has shown the American railroad executives that last year the British Government was obliged to make up a deficit in its new venture. The difference between the guaranteed earnings and the amount earned was $30,000,000. Against this deficit must be placed the cost of hauling war supplies for the Government, for which the Government was not obliged to pay a penny. It is this last feature of the British system that has appealed most to the members of the Wilson Cabinet who have urged the President to take over control of the railroads.

It is gathered that railroad officials feel that the Government guarantee of profits should be based on the net operating income for last year, when the average was 5.08 per cent. for all the roads. The cost of road and equipment was $17,500,000,000, and the total net operating income was $1,043,839,822. The net operating income is determined by deducting the net operating expenses and the amount of taxes from the gross income.

Last year was accounted a good year. The railroads also regard 1913 as a good year. The net operating income of all the roads was 5.12 per cent. The first and second years of the war, 1914 and 1915, were bad periods, the operating income being 4.19 per cent. for 1914 and 4.09 for 1915. The net operating income for 1915 was the lowest since 1899, and it is felt by the railroads that this year would not be a fair basis for fixing the amount of guaranteed income.

May Suggest 4-Year Average.

If the average net operating income for the last three years is taken as the guarantee the railroads will suffer to the extent that the average will be based on the returns from two bad years and one good year. It is probable that if the President desires an average of years as the basis for determining a guaranteed amount the railroad executives will suggest that the average be for 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Railroads officials now here apparently are concerned lest some of the Government's representatives in the railway administration may yield to the influence of politicians in appointments and in other ways, although they feel that as far as President Wilson is able to govern conditions there will be no politics played. They prefer that the chief Government official connected with the railroad administration should be a practical railroad man or one who has some intimate knowledge of railroad conditions in this country. In this connection Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Com-

Continued on Page 2.

"A Gift That Will Please" is the most fitting, most unique, most romantic ... [illegible] top of page 4.—Advt.

Diamond Platinum Bar Pins sent on Approval; wonderful values. E. S. Kennedy, 170 B'way.—Advt.

GREAT LACK OF ORDNANCE

Senator Wadsworth Also Reports Shortage of Winter Clothing

MACHINE GUNS OF WOOD

Committee Will Try to Discover Where Faults Lie and Correct Them.

OTHER INQUIRIES PROBABLE

Proposed to Bring All War Activities of the Administration Under Close Scrutiny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Two comprehensive inquiries, one to get at the facts relating to the alleged failure of the Government adequately to equip the men in training in the army cantonments, the other to ascertain the reason for shortage in fuel and sugar, were initiated today by the Senate. The investigations, which are to start at once, were actuated by criticism from all over the country.

These two inquiries will constitute the forerunner of intimate probing by Congress into the conduct of military and civil affairs by the Administration, with the view, as Senate leaders explain, of learning exactly what is being done and of remedying any faults exposed.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon is Chairman, is to conduct the investigation into the military situation, the committee having arrived at the decision at a meeting today. The inquiry into the coal and sugar shortage will be undertaken by the Senate Committee on Manufactures, of which Mr. Reed of Missouri is Chairman. The Senate voted for this investigation today, adopting a resolution offered by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

The fact that Senator Reed, who last summer fought bitterly against creating the office of Food Administrator, is now to head a committee to investigate the work of the Hoover Administration was commented upon at the Capitol as something of more than passing interest. Senator Reed would make no comment today, except that he "had nothing against Hoover and didn't even know him." The inquiry, he insisted, would be impartially conducted, with no idea of putting Mr. Hoover or any one else in the pillory.

With Mr. Reed on the committee will be Senator Smith of South Carolina, Pomerene of Ohio, Broussard of Louisiana, Vardaman of Mississippi, and Jones of New Mexico, Democrats, and La Follette of Wisconsin, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Kenyon of Iowa, Fernald of Maine, and Lodge of Massachusetts, Republicans.

Will Take a Wide Scope.

The two committees will enjoy wide scope. Their Chairmen announce that hearings will begin this week. The Military Committee intends calling War Department heads, army officials, and civilians supplying equipment for the camps. The Committee on Manufactures was authorized, in a resolution offered by Senator Reed, to compel the attendance of all witnesses desired and the production of papers and records, if wanted.

The intent of the Military Committee, as explained by Senator Chamberlain, is to inquire into reports that have deluged the committee pertaining to lack of clothing for soldiers in the cantonments, lack of ordnance, especially rifles and other light pieces, and lack of adequate heating facilities in the camps. Besides, the committee, after eight months of war, will look into the whole aspect of the work accomplished by the Administration in preparing its new army.

Equally searching will be the inquiry into the shortage in fuel and sugar. The methods of the Food and Fuel Administrations will be subject to scrutiny. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, and Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, will be called as witnesses, along with subordinates, producers, shippers, and railroad men.

One point to be taken up in both inquiries will be the service given by the railroads in handling the gigantic army, food, and fuel transportation problem. While it is said the army needs, as to shipping of equipment and supplies, have not suffered to any appreciable extent by lack of railroad facilities, the coal crisis is commonly attributed to it. As to sugar, there is a feeling among some of the Senators that hoarding by large dealers has been indulged in. This is one of the particular lines of investigation the Reed Committee will pursue.

Disclaim Hostile Attitude.

Leaders of both committees stressed the point that they were not on a "fishing excursion," that they did not intend adopting any policy of investigation that would look to the embarrassment of the Government. Their attitude, they said, was not hostile, but rather actuated by a desire to get at the facts, so as to apply corrective measures if faults were found.

While most members of both committees favor holding public sessions, so the country may know what facts are uncovered, it may be that a policy of secrecy will be adopted. This, it was explained, might be deemed advisable

so as to guard war secrets. Both investigations, it is thought, will occupy many weeks.

The inquiry into the military preparations will embrace everything the Administration has done since war with Germany was declared. The committee will inquire into the expenditure of the $7,526,387,716 appropriation for the army for this year, and as to the program of the War Department for using the $10,102,500,142 asked by Secretary McAdoo for army uses for next year. Bearing upon the management of the cantonments, the committee has a raft of information, some of it accumulated by members of the committee on visits to the camps and some sent to the committee.

The decision of the Military Committee to conduct an investigation came after an hour's session this morning, at which Senator Wadsworth of New York, who had just returned from visiting four cantonments, intimated that there were matters relating to the camps that Congress ought to know.

Lack of Clothing and Ordnance.

"We have been in this war now nearly nine months," said Senator Wadsworth. "It is time to take stock and let the country know what is being done. We need to find out what the War Department has done toward the adequate equipment of our men in training. Serious shortages of clothing and small arms exist in all the cantonments. We want to find out why this is, and, to that end, we ought to make a careful, exhaustive inquiry."

Other members of the committee expressed agreement with Senator Wadsworth. After the committee had reached its decision to take up the inquiry Senator Chamberlain told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the investigation would be conducted entirely with the view of informing Congress as to the war preparations of the Administration and that it would not be approached in any spirit of criticism.

"We will decide tomorrow whether the hearings shall be secret," said Senator Chamberlain. "To my mind, it would be better that way, but the majority of the committee may decide otherwise."

Senator Wadsworth told THE TIMES that the Military Committee might be occupied for two months in its inquiry.

"If the investigation is to do any good, it must be thorough," he said. "From all over the country, wherever cantonments are located, criticism has come regarding the lack of clothing for the soldiers and the lack of arms. It was not to air these criticisms that I urged the investigation, and that is not the spirit that prompts the committee to take it up. It is, instead, a desire to ascertain precisely what the Administration has done to get our soldiers ready. The country is entitled to know what is being done with the men who are to go to France to fight.

"It is true that not one army cantonment is adequately equipped with ordnance. The average number of soldiers at each of the camps is approximately 40,000. In no camp are there light arms for half that number. What reason exists for that deficiency the committee will endeavor to ascertain. It may be that the arsenals are overcrowded with work and are not able to turn out arms fast enough. If that is so, there must be some way to put more men at work, in other arsenals. At least, that would be something for the committee to look into.

Wooden Magazine Guns.

"Again, there are not magazine guns enough in any camp. Many men in training have to use wooden magazine guns. I saw not a few of them myself. In heavy pieces, the army is also short. Why is that? If the War Department is getting the ordnance supply to the camps as fast as it can be turned out, Congress may want to know why steps were not taken to enlarge the output.

"At Camp Meade, Yaphank, the Spartanburg Camp, and Camp Fulton, which I visited, I talked with men whose machine-gun battalions had never seen a machine gun. They didn't know what they were like. They used 'broomsticks' in drill—that is, wooden guns. A general shortage of everything in the way of ordnance seemed to exist.

"In the matter of clothing the soldiers are worse off than in equipment. In nearly every camp, I understand, there is a woeful insufficiency of warm clothing for the Winter weather. Many men have no overcoats; thousands are wearing lightweight Summer underclothing. I understand that only a few days ago a consignment of Winter clothing, due weeks ago, reached the camp at Spartanburg. Now, it may be that the factories have been so rushed that they have not been able to turn out the clothing for these soldiers. But it may also be that contracts have not been carried out as they should have been, or there may be some other reason.

"Men in camp this cold weather need plenty of blankets. In nearly all the camps, I am told, there is a shortage of these. I am not prepared to say whether the lack of warm clothing or blankets is responsible for epidemics of pneumonia in some of the camps. It may be. The committee will inquire into that."

The resolution offered by Senator Lodge read:

> Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire into the cause of the shortage of sugar and coal and report to the Senate thereon, together with their recommendation of any steps which they deem necessary to take, with the view to remedying the conditions and if possible preventing their recurrence.

No voice was raised to discuss the resolution, and it was adopted viva voce. Later Senator Reed, who was not in the Senate when the resolution was offered, put in a resolution providing for the subpoenaing of witnesses, for the taking of their testimony under oath, and for the production of all books, papers, and other records needed. This, too, was adopted without comment.

Asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES what the committee's policy of procedure would be, Senator Reed said:

Will Try to Place the Blame.

"The only procedure I know of is that we are going to try to get at the facts. The country wants to know, and Congress wants to know, why there is a shortage of coal and sugar at this time. The country wants to know why coal cannot be bought in the open market by hundreds of thousands of consumers. It wants to know why there is a shortage of sugar when there has been the largest production of sugar that has been known in years. Those are tangible things the committee will try to find out.

"All over the country there is a coal shortage, and people are suffering. Is it the fault of the railroads or the dealers, or is the fault somewhere else? Whatever it is, the committee will endeavor to learn the actual facts, so as to remedy a situation that is becoming more grave every day.

"When the Food Administration was created the Government stepped into the job of trying to regulate the supply and demand of foodstuffs. It undertook to readjust a fundamental law. It was a gigantic task. The country wants to know whether the attempts of the Food Administration to work out this problem have been abortive, or what has happened. Above all, the country wants to know why there are shortages in supply. Particularly pertinent is the demand to know why sugar cannot be obtained at this time. Where has it gone to? Who got it?

"Comment has been made that perhaps there has been hoarding of sugar. If this is a fact, it must be developed and hoarding stopped under the food law. I don't assume to know whether there has been any hoarding or not, but it is evident that something is wrong. My mind is entirely open in this matter. I feel, as the other members of the committee do, that we want enlightenment, that's all.

"If the railroads are at fault for the coal shortage, there must be some remedy. The committee will try to find out what it is. If the railroads are not at fault, the blame must be somewhere else. If any inefficiency lies anywhere in the operation of affairs in this serious crisis we must know it.

"We are not after individuals, nor do we assume anything but an attitude of thorough, earnest investigation. The result of our inquiry will be laid before Congress for whatever action may be considered advisable."

Senator Reed had not been consulted about the Lodge resolution, he said, and did not know of it until it had been adopted. He had not read it, he said, when he offered his own resolution to provide for summoning witnesses and producing documents that the committee might want.

Called For by Existing Crisis.

Senator Lodge, in a talk with THE TIMES, said he was impelled to offer his resolution "because of the serious crisis that faces the country as to coal and sugar shortage."

"The coal problem is bad all over the country, I am told, but particularly so in New England," said Senator Lodge. "There the situation is extremely grave. People who are unable to get coal, or if getting it at all, only in very small quantities, so that they have not enough to keep them warm, are asking why the Government does not act. They cannot understand why there should be any shortage, with the mines producing huge quantities of coal. It is only natural that Congress should take up the inquiry, to try to ascertain the trouble and remedy it. It must be done at once.

"It is not alone the railroads that are at fault, if indeed it is their fault at all, I understand they have been giving quite adequate service. The Government ought to use the water routes to help transport the coal. In some way coal ought to be supplied to the people.

"Exactly the same argument applies to sugar, only here we have a commodity that ought easily to be transported so as to meet the requirements. The country is being deprived of sugar at a time when the market has an oversupply. Congress will want to know, as the people want to know, where the sugar has gone to. This inquiry will be carefully and exhaustively conducted, so as to learn what, if anything, Congress may do to remedy a situation that has become not only irritating, but seriously so."

Reed Wants Attention on War.

In a speech in the Senate today Senator Reed, during debate on the Webb export bill, authorizing corporations to pool selling agencies abroad, urged Congress to turn itself to the work of providing armament, munitions, and soldiers for fighting abroad, rather than "tinkering with the anti-trust laws."

The Missouri Senator urged the point that Congress had a responsibility to the country in the war, and that it must not try to put it upon the President. Senator Reed referred to the war situation as grave.

"Our forces are dissolving upon the western battle lines of Europe," said Senator Reed. "Russia has apparently retired from the field, and in so doing has withdrawn from the conflict over 3,000,000 soldiers, who were relied upon to carry the war against Germany to a successful issue. The very provisions and munitions that the United States has sent to Russia to be used in the war against Germany are now in serious jeopardy.

"The question whether the German forces will not be fed from the fields of Russia during the coming year is one of such pressing importance that we cannot afford to disregard its consideration. The further question whether Germany will not draw supplies of men, if not of soldiers, from Russia during the coming year, is one demanding our serious attention.

"The Italian forces have been driven back from positions which a few months ago were regarded as impregnable. We are told that these defeats, amounting to great catastrophes, have been caused in part, at least, by a failure to furnish supplies, failure to possess enough munitions and enough cannon to meet the oncoming hosts of Germany and Austria.

"We know, in our own country, that the most serious conditions confront us. In the capital of the nation there is not enough coal to keep the people in a condition of ordinary comfort. From every part of the country comes the cry for coal; and whether or not the shortage is the result of a shortage, is the result of a failure of the mines to produce as they ought to produce, a failure of the railroads to carry as they ought to carry, or whether it has resulted from conspiracies among middlemen to deprive the people of coal, or whether it has resulted from an ill-advised attempt at interference, the stern fact nevertheless confronts us that there is a coal shortage today.

The Condition at Home.

"We are confronted with the fact that staples that have been in use in every family of the country since the Government has existed, and in which there has never before been a shortage, are now so scarce that in this country men and women are securing tickets to entitle them to purchase such necessities as sugar.

"We are told that there is a shortage of guns with which to equip our nearly raised armies.

"We are informed that there is a shortage of cannon with which to equip the great army we are preparing to send abroad.

"We know there is a shortage of ships to carry our troops and to carry munitions of war.

"We understand that there has been delay and still more delay in carrying out these great enterprises that ought to demand the best thought and most efficient action of those charged with such duties.

"At such a time as this, under such circumstances as are now present, when Congress ought to be devoting the last ounce of its energy and its intelligence to the solution of the mighty problems that now confront, aye, and imperil this country, we sit here with a smug self-content and proceed to legislate in favor of the trusts and combinations. We cannot get the attention of Congress to this legislation as we could in normal times. The lack of interest is manifest here this afternoon, and it is not wonderful that there is a lack of interest, for I say to the Senate and I say to the American people that it is time the war should be the supreme and the only thought in the minds of Congress.

"Let me call your attention to something, Senators—not a pleasant task, but one that somebody must perform. Let me call your attention to the fact that I have already adverted to, that we have lost in the last ninety days fifteen million soldiers from the side from which we contend.

"The withdrawal of Russia from this conflict at the present time appears to be complete. What the womb of the future may hold, no man can tell. Let me call your attention to the fact that that leaves Germany and her allies with a preponderance of fighting force at the present time. Whereas ninety days ago we had a preponderance, counting Russia, today Austria and Germany and Turkey and the Bulgarians have a preponderance in men on the battle fields of the world.

"Let me challenge your thought to the fact that they are all in a united territory; that they are not divided by the arms of the sea; that they are trained soldiers, every one of them; that even the unspeakable Turks, who a few years ago advanced in barbaric hordes and broke upon the bayonets of the English squares, are today among the best disciplined soldiers of the world, and that Germany began the training of that army many years ago.

"Let me challenge your thought to the fact that Congress cannot put aside these great issues or escape these mighty responsibilities, and that we should be giving study to the economic questions that now concern the carrying on of this war, and that we should be considering the question of creating greater armaments and greater armies.

Suggests Possible Invasion.

"I have no hesitation in saying that unless something of a more fortunate character transpires which we cannot now confidently predict, the time will speedily come when there will be new levies upon our citizens, and I believe that common prudence demands today that we should begin training the boys from 18 to 21—if not to send them to foreign fields at least to have them prepared to defend the coasts of this country against any eventualities of this conflict.

"Suppose that one or two other nations disappear from the contest. As Russia has gone, as Rumania has gone, as Serbia has practically disappeared, so others may go, and the time may come when the mighty force of the German war engine will beat with such terrific power against our remaining allies that we will find it necessary to have an army upon the coasts of North America. You may regard that as the talk of an alarmist if you please, and it may be passed idly by if you choose, but it is within the possibilities of the future, and it is our business to be studying these great questions. And at this time, and under these circumstances, this legislation is forced forward.

"I regret it. I regret the spirit of Congress, which has been for many months: Shift the responsibility to the President. Heap all these burdens upon the Executive. Let us wash our hands of responsibility. Let us say that the Government, during the war, consists of the Executive and his advisers.

"Such is not the case. We cannot escape these responsibilities. They rest upon Congress heavily, and if disaster shall come to our beloved land, it will be but a poor excuse for a man who has failed to do his duty as a Congressman to say: 'I put the responsibility upon the President.' The Constitution puts it upon the Government, and Congress is still a part of the Government."

In Lieu of Supervising Committee.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Capitol leaders said the investigation ordered by the Senate Military Committee was the forerunner of similar investigations by both Senate and House committees of all phases of executive conduct of the war, which would in a measure accomplish the purpose of the proposed joint committee for "the conduct of the war." The joint committee idea was abandoned at the late session of Congress because of President Wilson's opposition.

Inquiries by standing Congressional committees into the Navy Department's activities and the work of the Shipping Board and other war-time agencies of the Government were said to be contemplated, with a view to securing the greatest possible efficiency in prosecution of the war.

The War Department inquiry will begin tomorrow, when General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, will appear before the Senate Committee, at Secretary Baker's direction, to testify regarding ordnance manufacture and supply. Secretary Baker and General Staff officers, as well as departmental and field commanders, will follow.

The decision to inquire into the War Department's operations was said to be unanimous in the Senate Committee and without partisan tinge.

Transportation of soldiers and reports that they have been crowded into trains and not properly rationed, and contracts for building cantonments and furnishing supplies are among the matters on which the investigators will touch.

That the purpose of the army inquiry was constructive and not critical was emphasized by Senator Chamberlain. He said it was proposed to inquire what, if any, mistakes had been made, extravagances or errors committed, and to assist in preventing their repetition, as well as securing the greatest possible future efficiency.

"We propose to have 'punch' put into the war preparations, if they need it," said another member of the committee, "to have new and younger blood and methods supplant old, if necessary, and to insure the greatest future efficiency."

PARIS FEARS PORTUGAL WILL FOLLOW RUSSIA

Resemblance Seen in Recent Revolt to First Act of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The situation in Portugal inspires more apprehension as further details arrive here concerning the recent revolutionary upheaval. It is felt to bear a disquieting resemblance to the first act of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Russia.

Dr. Sidonio Paes, who fomented the revolution, says the Matin's correspondent, has put under lock and key the revered President Machado and Premier Costa, the two men to whom Portugal's entry into the war on the side of the Allies is due. The correspondent says Senhor Costa had a strong majority in Parliament, while the opposition which has overthrown him has very slight support in the electoral body. Machado Santos, the rebel leader, who is one of the three men who have taken power, the correspondent adds, had been in prison since December, 1916.

While not accusing the members of the new Government of working knowingly for Germany, the Matin points out that the insurrection was directed against the most trusty friends of the Allies, and says that as long as anarchy is likely to result it can only be of benefit to Germany and to have a serious effect on the whole of the Iberian Peninsula, if only by giving dangerous encouragement to the Chauvinists in the Spanish military juntas, who are ever dreaming of a conquest of Portugal.

RUSSIAN LEADERS JOIN TO OUST REDS

Continued from Page 1.

Moscow. The correspondent says General Kaledines is disbanding infantry regiments in the Don territory and sending them home on account of their extremist opinions.

The situation in Moscow is reported to be grave, according to a Times dispatch from Petrograd. The Bolsheviki, the Petrograd newspapers say, have placed machine guns in the streets, as they fear an uprising of hostile parties. The garrison, however, shows signs of insubordination and is reported to be disobeying the Bolsheviki commander, a private soldier named Muranoff.

Street fighting has occurred in Moscow, and the Swedish Consul there has advised all Swedes to leave the city, advices received in Haparanda and forwarded by the Stockholm correspondent of The Morning Post report. It is added that starvation seems to threaten the city. Most of the Swedes there are said to have taken the Consul's advice. Considerable forces, the dispatch adds, are being detached from the west front to be sent against the Cossacks.

PEACE FAILURE FEARED NOW BY BOLSHEVIKI

Lenine Seeks to Shift the Responsibility for Collapse of the Plans to End War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Dec. 9.—Pessimism prevails at Smolny Institute over the armistice negotiations. Lenine hopes to escape from the mess by leaving the decision about the truce in the hands of the Constituent Assembly, thus transferring responsibility from himself. It is plain that the Smolny Institute is passing through a critical time. All the old liveliness has disappeared. Armed Red Guards are still posted outside the doors, but inside the corridors are deserted and dark.

The Bolsheviki feel that their first attempt at an armistice has come to an end, and is discreditable both to them and to the Russian nation. The Council of Commissaries sent a telegram to the Bolshevist delegation at Stockholm, ordering it to do all in its power to popularize the notion of peace in neutral countries and France and Germany. The Smolny Institute thinks it is impossible to settle the peace question without the support of the Allies, therefore it will use every means to induce the Allies to take part in the negotiations.

The German terms, in fact, cannot be accepted, chiefly on territorial and military grounds, because acceptance of the German terms would be equivalent to a military catastrophe for Russia. The German representatives at the negotiations informed the Russian delegates that Germany was ready to conclude an armistice if Russia would withdraw her troops from the occupied portion of Galicia and the Black Sea littoral and deliver her military weapons in this fashion to the Germans.

Surprised by these terms, the Russian delegation suspended negotiations in order to deliberate with the Russian General Staff and to find a way out of this shameful cul de sac. They were faced with the alternative of either Russia's committing suicide or of her putting forward such terms that the negotiations would automatically be frustrated. It was thus that they hit upon the counterclaim that the Germans should withdraw their troops from the islands in Moon Sound and give guarantees not to transfer troops from the Russian front to the west.

When the position of affairs was made known to the Smolny Institute Trotsky and Lenine ordered the delegates to return to Russian territory and themselves opened communication by wireless with Buhlmann and Csernin. They appealed to them to hasten general peace by negotiations in which representatives not only of the armies but also diplomats should participate.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workers announced that if the Russian delegates accepted the German terms it would be a crime, as Russia thereby would be literally handed over to execution.

Large Demands by Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times attributes to a responsible source the statement that during the informal conversations between the Russian and German representatives at Brest-Litovsk regarding the armistice on the eastern front, the Germans indicated that the following points were likely to be included in any of their peace negotiations:

Germany to have control of the Russian wheat market for fifteen years.

All German goods to be admitted to Russia duty free.

No territory now occupied by the Germans to be surrendered.

The correspondent says the Bolsheviki were disappointed by the reserved attitude of the German negotiators and their lack of sympathy with political idealism. Other causes contributed to their depression, but it is stated they are determined to conclude an armistice at any cost if the latest appeal by the Russian Commissioners to the Allies fails.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd quotes Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, as saying at a public meeting:

"The Allies have warned us that the Germans are deceiving us, but we are a hundred times stronger than these cunning Germans. It is only in Russia that there is no gulf between the Government and the people.

"If the German Government does not agree to the people of Courland and Lithuania electing their own form of government, we will strew the trenches of the enemy with millions of proclamations in German. In three days the Germans will accept our conditions. After twenty-eight days' armistice, who will want to restart fighting? If the Allies do not agree to the stoppage of the war we must not stand on ceremony with them. If their Governments do not agree to our conditions they will be overthrown."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—The Bolshevist organ Pravda today says:

"We are absolutely convinced that if the German Government tried to impose a disloyal peace upon Russia the Russian front would blaze up with revolutionary enthusiasm and defend with arms the honor of the Russian revolution.

"If the German imperialists succeeded by violence in imposing an onerous peace," continues the newspaper, "it would only aggravate the war on the other fronts, and would prove to the masses of England and France that their Governments were right in declaring that a loyal peace with Germany was impossible."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—A Berlin semi-official review of the armistice negotiations with Russia says that Russia's conditions for an armistice were "astonishingly far-reaching for their military situation."

"The Russians, for example," says the review, "demanded the evacuation of Moon Island, without offering to withdraw their troops at any point, and that for the duration of the armistice, contemplated for six months, we should not even remove our troops on the eastern front to rest camps. To such conditions, of course, we could not agree."

The fact that an agreement was reached for a ten days' truce is considered to be a favorable sign for the future.

BOLSHEVIST RULE TOTTERS.

Threat Made in Petrograd to Blow Up Lenine's Headquarters.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10.—A proclamation of General Kaledines, the Cossack leader; declaring that the Cossack Government has taken over power in the Donets region of Southern Russia, is published in the Yushny Krai, a newspaper of Kharkov, a copy of which has reached Stockholm, having escaped the Bolshevist censorship. General Kaledines says that the Cossacks have the means of maintaining order, and intend to use their whole power to oppose the Bolsheviki.

The newspaper publishes sharply worded protests against the Bolsheviki from seven different army corps. Turkestan is reported to be mobilizing all men between the ages of 18 and 45, who will be sent to Tashkent, capital of that Government, to fight the Bolsheviki, who now control the city.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9.—A "battalion of death" which left Staffka is reported to have defeated the Bolshevist troops near the town of Shlobin, in Mohilev.

The anti-Bolshevist feeling among the people in Petrograd has found expression in a letter addressed to the Council of National Commissioners, which contains a threat to dynamite the Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Bolsheviki, at noon next Thursday if the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates do not deprive the Commissioners of their authority. The letter is signed by the "members of the fighting organization."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEETS IN PETROGRAD

Lenine Wires Second Session Has Been Held with 400 Members Present.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—While no news of the first sitting of the Constituent Assembly in Petrograd has reached here, a Russian Government wireless message today says:

"The second sitting of the Constituent Assembly was opened by a person authorized by the Council of the People's Commissaries. There were present no fewer than 400 members. LENINE."

The message also was signed by "Uritzky, Commissary for Elections to the Assembly," and by "Gouseff, Secretary to the Military Revolutionary Committee." Appended is the following:

"To All Executive Committees of Soldiers', Workmen's, and Peasants' Deputies. Telegram to all from Bielgorod, Dec. 10."

The full membership of the Assembly is approximately 600. The formal opening was scheduled for tomorrow, and a Petrograd cable dispatch dated Saturday says that the National Commissaries had declared the day a national holiday in honor of the accomplishment of the gathering for the first time of representatives of 160,000,000 people to decide their own future.

"All the forces of Russia," the dispatch continues, "are centring on the Assembly, the maelstrom whence will emerge stability or anarchy, and probably peace or war.

"The Petrograd Union for Defense Assembly today (Saturday) issued an appeal to the people to defend their rights, but the Izvestia, organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in a long editorial declares the present Government, rather than the Constituent Assembly, is the real expression of the will of the masses.

"The enemies of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are putting their faith in the Constituent Assembly, the Izvestia says. 'The members of this body are men liable to have changing views. The proletariat already has begun the formation of a new Russian Government which really expresses the purpose of the laboring classes. Therefore it is the National Commissaries rather than the Assembly to whom power belongs.'

"Notwithstanding the undercurrent of opposition from the Bolsheviki, as a result of which political strife is certain, the general opinion in Petrograd is that the actions of the Assembly must be regarded as definite by the foreign embassies, which for more than a month have been in a difficult position as regards the Lenine-Trotsky Government. The allied embassies are frankly awaiting the decisions of the Assembly. This is the attitude expressed by one of the diplomats today.

"We have no desire to force any government upon Russia,' he said. 'If the Constituent Assembly decides that the present Bolshevist Government shall continue, then there will be nothing left to us but to put this situation frankly before our Governments and ask for an immediate decision.'

"Germany, also, is believed to be waiting for the Assembly before taking definite action in regard to the armistice offer of the Bolsheviki.

"Present indications, based on scattering reports from towns and villages from the Siberian steppes to the Caucasus, from Petrograd to Odessa, are that the Assembly's makeup will show the Bolshevist delegates nearly equal in number to all the other parties. The members of the Assembly run the gauntlet of political faiths, from Kerensky to Lenine.

"Since the first part of the nineteenth century a Constituent Assembly—a literal translation of whose title is "Master of the Russian Land"—has been the dream of Russia. When Nicholas was overthrown the Provisional Government determined to call the Assembly to meet Sept. 6. The date later was postponed until Nov. 28, old style calender, (Dec. 11, new style,) when the country was plunged into the disturbances of the July Bolshevist uprising. The Provisional Government for months had committees at work arranging drafts of a new constitution."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR ADVISES THE RUSSIANS

Points Out Peril of Dickering with Germans and Injustice of Anti-British Feeling.

LONDON, Dec. 10. (Delayed.)—Further details of the statement made to Russian journalists by Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador at Petrograd, as forwarded in a Reuter dispatch, show that the Ambassador declared the Russian commissaries were mistaken in thinking that a durable peace could be obtained by asking the Germans for an armistice, to be followed by an agreement. The Allies, he said, wished to arrive first at a general agreement in harmony with their declared war aims, and then to arrange an armistice.

Hitherto not one word had been said by any German statesman to show that the ideals of the Russian democracy were shared by Emperor William and his Government, the Ambassador said. It was with the German autocracy, not with the German people, that the armistice negotiations were being conducted. He asked whether it was likely that the Emperor, when once he knew the Russian Army had ceased to exist as a fighting force, would be disposed to subscribe to a democratic and durable peace. On the contrary, the peace contemplated by the Emperor was a German imperialistic peace.

Although the Allies could not send representatives to take part in the armistice negotiations, they were ready, said Sir George, as soon as a stable government, recognized by the Russian people, had been constituted, to examine with that Government the aims of the war and the possible conditions of a just and durable peace. In the meantime the Allies were giving Russia the most effective assistance by holding the bulk of the German armies on their respective fronts.

The Ambassador reiterated Great Britain's desire to stand by Russia in this critical hour, and asked whether the same could be said of Russian feelings toward Great Britain. He remarked that hardly a day passed that did not witness a bitter attack on Great Britain in the official newspapers, giving the impression that Britain, not Germany, was Russia's enemy and the provoker of the war. Great Britain bore the Russians no grudge, realizing they were worn out by the sacrifices of war and the general disorganization inseparable from a great political revolution, the Ambassador said.

Denying reports of contemplated coercive or punitive action in the event that Russia should make a separate peace,

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements on page 13.—Advt.

Sir George nevertheless asserted the Allies were entitled to complain that the Council of People's Commissaries had been negotiating with the enemy without previously consulting the Allies, which was a breach of the London Agreement of 1914. It could not be admitted for a moment that a treaty concluded by the autocratic Government did not bind the democracy whereby the autocracy was replaced. Nevertheless, Great Britain did not wish to induce an unwilling ally to continue to share in the common effort by appealing to treaty rights.

But there were higher principles to which appeal might be made. These, he said, were principles recognized by the Commissaries—namely, those of a democratic peace, a peace which accorded with the wishes of the smaller nationalities, which repudiated the idea of exacting plunder from a conquered enemy under the name of indemnity or of incorporating reluctant populations in great empires. Such, broadly speaking, was the peace Great Britain, equally with the Russian democracy, desired to see obtained.

2,500 AIR MACHINES NOW GERMANY'S TOTAL

Increase in the Last Year Through Hoeppner's Efforts—27 Out of 45 Zeppelins Lost.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 10.—By efforts made in the last year, General von Höppner has brought the strength of the German aviation services up to rather more than 300 squadrillas, representing a total of about 2,500 machines. They are divided as follows:

Bombarding squadrillas, 23; chasers, 40; protection squadrillas, 30; patrol squadrillas, 80; artillery squadrillas, 100; total 273.

To these groups must be added the airplanes and hydroaeroplanes of the navy, a dozen or more garrison squadrillas and about a dozen training groups.

I have before me a detailed account of the fate of forty-five Zeppelins, which explains why these prodigious aircraft no longer frighten the world and, so far as land operations are concerned, can no longer be seriously counted in the air service. Apart from two destroyed before the war, the list may be summarized as follows:

Destroyed in Germany, 5; destroyed in neutral countries near the front, 5; destroyed in England by the British or on their way home from England, 15; others destroyed at sea, 2; out of use, 5; in use as training schools, 4; in use chiefly in the North Sea, 9; total, 45.

Considering the millions spent and the unlimited hopes built upon these monsters, we may regard the result as one of the most conspicuous fiascos in the history of industrial and military science.

RAILROAD HEADS SEE WILSON TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

merce Commission, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and former member of that commission, are mentioned.

The chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods have arrived in Washington in the hope of seeing President Wilson before he takes any action. They asked for an appointment today, but he was unable to grant it. They have requested him to receive them tomorrow, but he has not made any answer. The brotherhoods are opposed to Government control. They have pending demands for higher wages, and it is certain that these will not be granted by the Government when it assumes control. It will be the contention of the Government that the railway trainmen are bound by the dictates of patriotic duty to accept present wages, which are regarded as already high.

Rea Confers With McAdoo.

Samuel Rea, President, and C. R. Countiss, Vice President, of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, submitted to Secretary McAdoo today the question of Government approval of the capital investments now under consideration by the management of the Pennsylvania. This action is in line with the suggestion made by Mr. McAdoo in his annual report in regard to Government regulation of investments in private enterprises during the war. Mr. Rea found it necessary to consult the Secretary in regard to the further investment of moneys in the betterment and maintenance of the Pennsylvania system because of the agitation for Government control.

The conference established an understanding that no obstacle stood in the way of the reasonable investment of funds in the manner proposed by the Pennsylvania management.

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LEADING WORKERS.
Page of portraits of men we are at work for the nation's war aims in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPULSE INVADERS IN PIAVE DELTA

Italians Inflict Heavy Losses in Defense of Agenzia and Zuliani.

ARTILLERY DUELS GENERAL

Reported from the Piave and Mountain Sectors—Coast Batteries Active.

ROME, Dec. 11.—Powerful attempts made by the Austro-Germans to retake the Agenzia and Zuliani positions in the Capo Sile region of the Lower Piave River, were sanguinarily repulsed yesterday by the Italians, it was announced today by the War Office. The text of the statement follows:

Artillery was active along the whole front, and there were intense duels between the Brenta and the Piave. The enemy's batteries, which were answered by ours, were remarkably active in the coastal zone.

In the Capo Sile region a powerful enemy attempt made in the afternoon to retake our Agenzia and Zuliani positions after heavy artillery preparation was sanguinarily and completely repulsed. We forced the enemy to retire, leaving many dead and some score of prisoners.

How Piave Trenches Changed Hands.

ROME, Dec. 10, (Delayed.)—The text of Monday's War Office statement on military operations is as follows:

At dawn yesterday the enemy by a surprise action in force east of Capo Sile, (on the lower Piave,) succeeded in reaching some observation trenches held by us on the left of Piave Vechia and Agenzia Zuliani, and in taking possession of them after a hand-to-hand struggle with the small but gallant garrison. Early last night, in a counterattack, we recaptured the entire position, driving back the troops occupying it and capturing thirty-five of them. Numerous enemy supports which came up promptly were violently attacked and put to flight, suffering severe losses.

During this brilliant operation the Third Battalion of the 226th Infantry Regiment of the Arezzo Brigade particularly distinguished itself.

On the remainder of the front there were the usual artillery actions.

The enemy fire was more insistent south of Asiago, on the Col della Berretta, and in the Monte Tomba region. Our batteries shelled enemy masses and movements here and there.

A battery of the Royal Navy, having found the range on a bridge thrown by the enemy between Vianello and Chacca, obtained a direct hit on it, putting it out of commission for a time, while a heavy traffic of troops and transports was in progress.

A French airman brought down an enemy airplane.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (via London.)—The War Office reports this afternoon that on the Italian front there was active gunfire on both sides of the Brenta River and along the lower Piave.

The text of the report follows:

There has been livelier artillery activity at times on both sides of the Brenta and along the lower Piave.

VIENNA, Dec. 11, (via London.)—Honved storming troops have wrested from the Italians the Bressanin bridgehead near the mouth of the Piave River, according to the official statement issued today by the Austro-Hungarian War Office. Two hundred and thirty-four Italians were taken prisoners and ten machine guns were captured.

Surprised Austrian Garrison.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 10, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—A brilliant adventure was executed last night by the Third Battalion of the 226th Arezzo Brigade in completely relieving a threatened Italian position on the lower Piave River. Most of this section is protected by inundation, but the Austro-Hungarians early yesterday succeeded in occupying a small bridgehead at Capo Sile, a few miles below San Dona di Piave. The chief danger of this was that it led to the Sile Canal, running to Porto Grande, with Venice a short distance beyond.

The Arezzo Brigade, therefore, was ordered to clear out the enemy's bridgehead. At 2 o'clock in the morning the 3d Battalion threw out a reconnaissance party which, on returning, reported the Austrian camp asleep around the bridgehead. The enemy was taken completely by surprise and could make no effective resistance.

The fight in the darkness was short and terrible. What enemy troops were not bayoneted and killed were taken prisoners, and the last vestiges of the bridge and bridgehead were destroyed. The result of the operation is that the only point seriously menaced on the lower Piave has been made solid.

A visit made today to the headquarters of a Major General commanding a division of heroic Alpini and Bersaglieri disclosed the story of the manner in which this division held the heights back of the Asiago Plateau until it was cut to pieces and the remnant was compelled to fall back to its present new line. The General is now engaged in reforming his shattered forces, which were seen in long lines along the roads preparing to go back into the fight.

A Major of the General's staff, who toward the close of the fight collected the remaining men of the division and led them in the final charges until the order for retirement came, gave a first-hand description of the struggle. He said that there were three Bersaglieri regiments, some Alpini battalions, and one infantry regiment in the division, in addition to the usual quota of batteries of field and middle calibre guns. These were ranged back of Asiago when the enemy's drive reached its maximum intensity last Wednesday. For twenty-four hours one Bersaglieri regiment had held Monte Tondarecar until its platoons had been reduced from thirty men to six. It was then that the battalions of Alpini were sent to their relief.

The Alpini fought their way up the hill, gaining the summit against heavy odds, only to find their comrades cut to pieces. Most of them were lying dead from stab wounds. Now the Alpini battalions found themselves in the centre of a concentration of enemy forces, which gradually encircled them. Some of the battalions manoeuvered and were carried back and forth in the fury of the fighting along the slopes. Others remained on the summit with the enemy surrounding them.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Colonel of these battalions sent his last report to the General. It said laconically: "The enemy is on all sides and I am about to charge." That was the last which was ever heard of him or of any of his men. The enveloping enemy masses grew denser and the gallant Alpini band, which had gone to rescue the Bersaglieri, was wiped out of existence.

The fighting continued along other points of the line until the forces were decimated and it became clear that the enemy greatly outnumbered the Italians. The General himself, who was directing operations from a point just back of the line, narrowly escaped a shrapnel shell which burst near his automobile. It was then that the Major who recounted these events gathered the remnant of the division and fought the rest of the day until the new Italian lines of defense were formed across the Frenzela and Gardena passes leading to the Brenta Valley and the plain. It is here the lines are now resting, with good prospects of holding.

The correspondent visited a number of points on the present line and talked with officers and men. All were confident of being able to hold when the new attack, which they expected in a few days, should be made.

23,356 BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Last Week's Total Is Far Below That of the Previous Week.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British casualties reported for the week ending today numbered 23,356, as compared with 28,822 in the previous week. The casualties were as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, officers, 359; men, 3,052.

Wounded or missing, officers, 978; men, 16,967.

GRIESHEIM WORKS LOST TO GERMANY

Destruction of the Great Munition Plant Called a Staggering Blow for the Teutons.

POISON GASES MADE THERE

Said to Have Been the Only Factory in Germany That Manufactured Saltpeter for Black Powder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Details have reached here of the explosion that destroyed the chemical factory of the Griesheim Company near Frankfort on Nov. 22.

Extreme care was taken to prevent accounts leaking out of Germany, and the enforced silence of the German press on the subject is regarded as proof of the German Government's anxiety to conceal a very serious loss.

Information obtained from trustworthy sources shows that the explosion caused the complete destruction of one of the greatest munition factories in the world, by which, it is stated, "Germany suffered a disaster comparable to a very serious military defeat in its effect on the war."

The Griesheim factory consisted of a group of buildings covering over fifty-four acres. Before the war it ranked as fourth in importance among great German chemical works, and was flourishing, the company paying a pre-war dividend of 14 per cent. and being worth as a going concern well over 60,000,000 marks.

Its commanding position in the chemical world rested not only on its huge output, but also on the extensive variety of its manufactures. These comprised, among other things, aniline dyes of every description, nitric, sulphuric, and other acids, phosphorus and alkali, with liquid chlorine, hydrogen and oxygen as important by-products.

Moreover, it was of prime importance as a source of synthetic nitrates, and its splendidly organized research laboratory enabled it to play a leading part in the production of poison gas and other forms of frightfulness which Germany has introduced in the course of the war.

The Griesheim concern has been producing caltpeter for the manufacture of black powder at the rate of 1,000 tons daily, and it was reputed to be the only factory turning out this article. To such an extent had its already impressive output of soda nitrate and concentrated sulphuric acid been developed that it supplied the whole demand of five nitroglycerine and dynamite factories, as well as of two powder works, including that of Rottweil, one of the most important in Germany.

Another explosive which was manufactured in large quantities was tonite, through its facilities for making synthetic phenol, and consequently picric acid, from which acid this explosive is derived.

Another circumstance of interest is that this factory supplied quantities of electrolytic hydrogen for the inflation of Zeppelins, and possessed by way of a reserve three gasometers with a total capacity of over 300,000 cubic feet. The electrolytic plant was further utilized to produce asphyxiating gas and lachrymatory and poisonous shells. In fact, it is the greatest centre of this manufacture in Germany, and in 1916 the output of poison gases reached nearly 600,000 cubic feet daily.

Every concern in Germany is affected both by the cutting off of supplies which many of them formerly drew from Griesheim and by the necessity of making the loss of these supplies good from plants already working to the maximum. The death of scores of trained workmen and specialists in the factory itself and the dwellings within its confines will make the task of coping with this deficit all the more difficult.

LONDON, Dec. 10, (Delayed.)—A statement issued today by the Press Bureau says that it will be impossible to re-establish the Griesheim works during the war. The statement adds that sooner or later Germany must show on her fighting fronts the effects of this staggering blow.

ROME ACCLAIMS WILSON.

Proposes to Name a Street for Him in Memory of War Declaration.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 10, (Delayed.)—All Rome is decorated with Italian and American flags today to celebrate the declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary. A parade several miles in length, comprising Senators, Deputies, clubs, associations, and townspeople, marched through the city to the square facing the American Embassy, where a great demonstration was held, the bands playing Italian and American airs.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and his staff appeared at the windows of the embassy and were enthusiastically greeted.

The Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, convoked the municipality for a special sitting at the Capitol in honor of the United States. In a speech emphasizing the great proof President Wilson had given of the friendship of America toward Italy by rushing to fight by her side the moment the enemy had invaded Italian territory, Prince Colonna declared that America and Italy were indissolubly united in a war of liberty, justice, and civilization against tyranny. Amid cheers the Prince proposed to name a street in Rome for President Wilson, in honor of the American declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. Later the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilors joined in the demonstration before the American Embassy. Here the Mayor and several others expressed Italy's gratitude to the United States.

Ambassador Page thanked the demonstrators, saying that the United States could not help but come to the aid of Italy and of Rome, "the cradle of civilization and religion, in a war conducted for ideals common to both countries and for that freedom which is the essential reason for their existence."

STORM OVER PEACE IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Strobel Arraigns Ruling Class for Making Germany a Pariah Among Nations.

JUNKERS LOUDLY PROTEST

Foreign Nations Right in Demanding Democratic Guarantees, Asserts Socialist Member.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—An extraordinary speech was delivered recently in the Prussian franchise debate in the lower house of the Diet by Herr Strobel, Independent Socialist, who said:

"Peace would soon be achieved if Prussianized Germany were so reformed that it could be regarded as belonging to the world's culture. The nation's reactionary Prussian system is the strongest support of our militarism and imperialism, which we have to thank for this hideous war.

"When Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, asks where Prussia would be with a parliamentary system, the answer must be that a democratic, sane Prussia would never have been rushed into this frightful catastrophe of war. When Heydebrand declares that the majority parties in the Reichstag have taken advantage of the serious position of the country to demand governmental reform, he must be asked who brought the country into this serious position. It was the thoughtlessness of the Government and of the parties which encouraged the Government to support that unbelievable ultimatum to Serbia."

Here the President of the Diet called the speaker to order.

Herr Strobel proceeded to say that the annexationists had severely criticised the franchise reform measure.

"I do not demand revolution," cried Strobel, "but I say it will come when conditions favorable to it show themselves. Who of you believed that the U-boat war would be carried on for a year without evident result?"

At this there was a great interruption and Conservative cries of "Leave that to Hindenburg!" Strobel went on:

"Whether the war shall be carried on and how long is not a matter which can be left to Hindenburg alone. [Storm of protests from the Conservatives.] It is a matter for the people and the people's representatives. Foreign countries have a right to demand democratic guarantees from Germany. [Loud Conservative protests.]

"The military party's history, as illustrated by the ultimatum to Serbia, shows that of necessity foreign countries can have no faith in the German Government so long as it finds its support in the present ruling classes. The German people certainly did not want the war, and the vast majority of the army would vote for peace by agreement and without annexations. The German people is not content to be a pariah any longer. It wishes to make its peace with humanity as a free people."

Diet Advances Prussian Reform Bill

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Prussian Diet has passed the first reading of the Electoral Reform bill and referred it to a committee of thirty-five.

BALFOUR DISCLOSES GERMAN PEACE MOVE

Inquiry Through Neutral Channel in September—Britain Offered to Consult Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Foreign Secretary Balfour told the House of Commons today that a communication had been received by Great Britain from Germany last September, through a neutral diplomatic channel, to the effect that Germany would be glad to get in communication with Great Britain in regard to peace.

The British Government replied that it was prepared to receive any communication the German Government might decide to make, and to discuss it with Great Britain's allies.

Germany returned no reply, Mr. Balfour said. He added that Great Britain had informed France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States of the German suggestion.

Among the secret diplomatic documents made public by the Bolsheviki, as quoted in a Petrograd dispatch last week, was a telegram from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London, dated Oct. 8, which indicated that Germany had made another peace move.

The telegram said the Chargé had received information from Madrid that a highly placed personage in Berlin had expressed the wish to the Spanish Ambassador to Germany to enter into peace negotiations. This information was communicated to the allied Governments and, the dispatch says, Great Britain replied it would receive any communication from Germany respecting peace, and would consider the measure in conjunction with its allies.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ACCUSES CAILLAUX

Formal Request Made in Chamber of Deputies for Leave to Prosecute Two Members.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The following statement will appear in the Matin tomorrow:

"At the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies today the Government put forward a request for the suspension of Parliamentary immunity in respect to ex-Premier Caillaux and M. Loustalot, Deputy from Landes. This demand is in consequence of a request by the Military Governor of Paris resulting from a judicial inquiry into various 'affairs' on hand.

"According to custom, M. Deschanel simply stated that he had received from the Government this request for suspension of Parliamentary immunity, without naming the Deputies concerned.

"When the news became known beforehand in the lobbies it caused a widespread stir, so it was in the midst of great excitement that the session opened. The noise of the vehement discussion on all sides actually prevented Deschanel's words from being heard."

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Chamber decided to meet Thursday at 2 P. M. to examine into the charges against MM. Caillaux and Loustalot. The Deputies belonging to the Right voted in favor of the meeting being held tomorrow, but the members of the Left and of part of the Centre outvoted them in favor of Thursday.

Premier Clemenceau informed his colleagues of the request which General Dubail, the Military Governor, had addressed to him at a Cabinet meeting today, and it was decided unanimously by the Cabinet to transmit the requests to M. Deschanel in order that he might inform the Chamber of them.

Caillaux was recently accused by Gustave Hervé of being the centre of the campaign for a dishonorable peace.

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SEES ITALIANS UNCONQUERABLE

Continued from Page 1.

that will threatent the flank of the remainder of the Italian defense all the way to the sea and thus again force a general retreat.

In answer to any question as to why there is no counterdemonstration on any other part of the line that would force him to weaken his effort here in order to strengthen his defenses there, I can only repeat that at present it is a case of a comparatively little army fighting a big one. The Italians have neither men nor cannon enough for such a diversion.

Meanwhile both the French and British artillery have "registered" their positions, and from the other things that I know, but cannot telegraph, I can again repeat my conviction that the Italian line on the Asiago and Brenta sectors on the Piave or any other place will never break.

When the snow comes, as it must come within a few days, the Italians can so readjust their own positions as to nullify the effect of the Austrian guns now in place, which then it will be impossible to move, and can thus prepare to give battle on their own account later on.

In the Italian Army everything is forgotten for the moment except that the line must hold. Russia is forgotten; the recent retreat is forgotten; everything is forgotten except that the future of civilization depends now on the Italian troops until the moment when sufficient force is gathered in the plains of Venetia to smash the enemy to pieces and end all this trouble.

I believe, from all I have heard and seen, that the conviction has at last come to all the Allies that here is the front on which the end must come, and that here the trap that will destroy the future military usefulness of the Central Empires will be sprung. For the present defensive purposes the line on the Piave, within the weeks that it has been the larger portion of the front against an invading enemy, has been made into one of the most formidable affairs I have ever seen. When the Italians arrived there were no defenses at all, but today all the engineering skill that enabled the Italian troops to perform the prodigies of skill and valor they did perform in the Julian Alps have been expended to make the Piave an unbreakable barrier.

Piave Defenses Formidable Now.

As I said in a previous dispatch, there has not yet been time to develop the systems of camouflage that will be necessary as fighting proceeds in the plain. At the present, just as when the lines were beyond the Isonzo, the fighting takes place almost in plain sight. I have seen a high officer walking along the top of a trench giving orders concerning machine gun emplacements while the enemy was only a few hundred yards away. Several times I have seen Austrians moving in the bushes across the river; and if I saw them naturally they saw me, but for some reason no bullets whistled past me, and for the most part the Piave remains comparatively calm, with the usual artillery "strafing" at certain hours of the day.

Meanwhile, day and night, the Italians have perfected their defense, so that on that front there seems now to be more barbed wire entanglement stretched between more intricate trench systems than even at the famous "Labyrinth" sector in France.

It is undoubtedly a fact that Austrian expectations suffered a severe jar when it was discovered that the Italians intended to make their stand on the Piave rather than continue their retreat to the Adige or even the Po. They had seen themselves sacking Venice and then pushing on uninterrupted to Padua and Verona, and even with hopes of entering Milan.

An illustration of the rudeness of their awakening was given me by Brig.-Gen. Pepino Garibaldi, grandson of the national hero, who now holds a sector on the new line. Before the retreat his command, which is the famous Alpine brigade commanded by his grandfather, was stationed among the Dolomite peaks, fighting 10,000 feet up in air. He was ordered to reach the Piave at a certain date. The Austrians believed that the mere task of getting troops down for such a distance from such heights could not be accomplished, and that their own troops would reach the Piave first. But when the Garibaldians arrived there were no Austrians in sight, so they placed lines of machine guns in bushes along the gravel bed of the river and began to dig themselves in as best they could.

Fell Into a Machine Gun Ambush.

On the afternoon of the same day the Austrians appeared, and, according to General Garibaldi, his men were never so amazed in their lives; for the enemy came on in regular marching order, in plain view, shouting and singing as if the Italian Army had ceased to exist. He let them advance until they were in the very middle of the gravel bed of the river, and then gave the signal for his long line of machine guns to open fire. The Austrians toppled over like ninepins, so devastating was the Italian fire, and then broke and fled to the shelter of the woods on the opposite bank. That spot in the middle of the gravel beds is the nearest they ever came to crossing the Piave except at the delta, where, as I explained in a previous dispatch, they succeeded, and were marching on Venice when stopped by the opening of the dikes and the co-operation of the Italian fleet.

In the north, where the line crosses the Piave at the end of the plain and the beginning of the hill country, the entire character of the defense changes. The hills rise quickly into mountains, where the lines on both sides very much resemble those in the Julian Alps. The Asiago Plateau, where the fiercest fighting of the entire series of operations is now going on, rises from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. It has a few little valleys that in Summer, I am told, are fertile and beautiful; but in Winter, especially on the higher part of the plateau, where the fighting is proceeding, it is most gloomy, cold, and desolate. The top is a vast undulating area of rock and scrub vegetation, while northward the high snowpeaks of the Venetian Alps throw sombre shadows across it which make daylight fade very early in the afternoon.

Every stream is frozen solid, and how the troops stand the cold is another of the miracles of the war. It is so cold that every feeling is congealed, and my only sensation during the entire time I was there, standing in an artillery observatory cut in the rocks and watching the Austrian bombardment, was a sort of leaden, numb conviction that I should never be able to get warm again.

Yet that is where the Italian troops are making their most heroic stand, fighting with greater bravery than in the proudest moment of their own drive on the plateau of Bainsizza, three and a half months ago. There is where a few days ago a famous Alpine battalion, when surrounded, fought until the last man was killed. There is where the future of civilization is being decided today.

REINFORCEMENTS TO WESTERN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

a successful raid this afternoon west of Hulluch, capturing a number of prisoners.

Early this morning a hostile raiding party was repulsed south of Armentieres.

The afternoon official statement reads:

There was unusual aerial and artillery activity yesterday on both sides on the British front, particularly in the sectors south of the River Scarpe and north of the River Lys. In these areas the hostile shelling was heavy against a number of localities.

A raid attempted by the enemy in the evening under cover of a heavy bombardment against one of our posts east of Epehy was repulsed. At other points on the Cambrai front there have been patrol encounters. We dispersed hostile working parties and secured prisoners.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing special to report.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The War Office statement issued today says:

Patrol encounters occurred north of Besonvaux (Verdon front) and near Takure, (Champagne.) Active artillery fighting developed in some sectors of Upper Alsace and Lorraine. Everywhere else the night was calm.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

Both artilleries were moderately active along the greater part of the front. There was no infantry action.

3 AIRPLANES DEFEAT 12.

British Admiralty Reports Feat by Naval Machines.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Admiralty tonight issued the following communication:

"Several patrols were carried out yesterday by naval aircraft, in the course of which three of our machines attacked and drove back five enemy scouts and seven large seaplanes. Two enemy machines were destroyed and two kite balloons attacked.

"Enemy trenches and an active anti-aircraft battery were attacked by machine-gun fire.

"At noon a bombing raid was carried out at the Varssenaere airdrome. Many bombs were dropped and two direct hits were observed. Bombs were seen to drop close to and among the sheds in the airdrome. All our machines returned safely."

BIG AUSTRIAN FORCES TO JOIN GERMAN DRIVE

Swiss in Berne Reports Preparations to Forestall Our Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—"It is common talk in Vienna and throughout Austria," says a letter from Berne, "that Austrian troops will take part on a big scale in the operations that the Germans are preparing against France in order to obtain a definite result in the west before the American Army is ready to prevent the realization of such an enterprise."

The letter comes from a trustworthy Swiss in Berne who has passed two years in Austria, and it is published in the Matin. The writer adds:

"I myself met in a Prague hotel Austrian non-coms who told me that they were going to the French front. Without specifying their purpose, they continued: 'Our officers had warned us that as soon as our offensive against Italy was stopped we should be transported to France to give the Germans the same assistance as they had given us against Italy.'"

In an earlier part of the letter the Swiss remarks:

"Austrians of all classes say that there must be peace in the Spring because it is impossible to bear the war burden any longer." This is owing to the food shortage, the lack of men and labor, and the internal political troubles.

Other dispatches received here from neutral sources indicate the same probability that Germany, faced by political troubles, is going to make a supreme effort in the near future, a last desperate attempt to gain victory before the Americans turn the balance against her.

CALL FOR AUSTRIAN AID.

Pressure on Czernin Brings Pledge of Help in the West.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—Ever since there has been a prospect of peace with Russia, the Austrian papers have made no secret of their keen desire to bring the war to an end as a whole with the utmost promptitude. As a result of the negotiations with Russia, the people of the Dual Monarchy feel that peace is at last within their grasp, and practically the whole press expresses ardent hopes that the country may not be robbed of the gift it so greatly desires.

It is clear that there is not, as in Germany, any party anxious to continue the struggle if that can possibly be avoided. Germany knows of this longing in the Danube monarchy, and the Fatherland's Pan German press of late has been very outspoken on the matter.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung has been harping on the string that it is all very well for Count Czernin to talk of no annexations, but that in that case he only speaks for Austria-Hungary and not for Germany. It is all very well, the paper adds, for him to talk of peace by understanding, but the Dual Monarchy is now practically out of danger, thanks to German aid, which Germany's ally will not be allowed to forget, and that is not the case with Germany.

That and other papers have loudly called of late for Austro-Hungarian help on the western front, and Count Czernin's statement regarding that point was undoubtedly due to German pressure. The German press rejoices rather too emphatically regarding his promised aid, but the Cologne Volkszeitung admits the existence in the Dual Monarchy of people who believe that Germany's annexation plans only tend to lengthen the war and goes on to remind Austria-Hungary very pointedly of what she owes to Germany. The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung does the same.

Count zu Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, tells Austria-Hungary that her soldiers will not merely, as Count Czernin said, have to fight for Alsace-Lorraine. Such a point of view, Reventlow says, is very delusive. What Austria-Hungary will have to do, he adds, is to lend aid wherever Germany needs it to achieve her aims.

Such a prospect will scarcely be received warmly by the people of the Dual Monarchy. There are signs that Germany will find she is playing with fire in aiding Lenine and will discover she can only cancel Russia out of the war reckoning at the price of so inflaming the desire for peace in Austria-Hungary as to make the alliance a drag on the Fatherland's wheel rather than a present help in time of trouble.

The German eagerness for additional troops even at a time when so many have been released from the Russian front is a matter of interest and importance.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends a report that Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin on Sunday.

The correspondent refers to Count Czernin's visit as one that may have consequences as regards the course of the war. He aims to show from Count Czernin's arrival at the German capital, his recent speech to the Hungarian delegation and other news, that Austrian divisions, freed from the Russian front, are to be used on the western front.

OVER TOP IN SHAM ATTACK.

American Troops in France Aided by Airplanes and Artillery.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, Dec. 10, (Associated Press.)—Brigade and regimental officers are well pleased at the first demonstration given by the troops of a certain new contingent in working out a theoretical attack today behind a barrage of shell fire and gas. A regiment from the new unit first marched up the side of a hill and occupied its own trenches, while American gunners, directed by airplanes, laid a heavy barrage of 75s along a row of trenches just over the top of the hill, which had been designated as the first enemy objective.

While the barrage of shells and gas was still playing on this objective the men went over the top and advanced to the attack, the barrage at the same time moving forward to the second enemy objective.

When the troops had occupied the first enemy line and the supports were moving up they advanced again and occupied the second objective. Airplanes in the meantime signaled their progress and called a halt to the barrage.

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Natural Skunk	22.50	24.50	29.50
Taupe Fox	19.50	29.50	35.00
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Natural Raccoon	10.00	12.50	16.50
Natural Nutria	9.50	12.50	14.50
Taupe Nutria	9.50	12.50	14.50
Beaver	16.50	22.50	25.00
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JAIL FOR PROFITEERS, MURDOCK'S ORDER

New Member of Trade Board Starts Nation-Wide Fight as Agent for Food Commission.

CALLS ON CITIZENS TO AID

Declares He Intends to Use a Club Instead of a Feather Duster in Enforcing the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The United States Food Administration has begun a fight against dishonest food speculators through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission, and announcement was made today that a searching inquiry would be made without delay. Profiteers who have violated the regulations laid down under the provisions of the Food Control bill will be prosecuted in the Federal courts and jail sentences will be demanded. Investigators left here tonight for various parts of the country to begin the inquiry.

The investigation was requested by H. C. Hoover, and the Trade Commission was asked to use all of its broad powers. Mr. Hoover's request, the commission announced, carried with it charges that some dishonest wholesale and retail merchants and food brokers have been criminally responsible in no small measure for shortage in many foodstuffs, especially perishables, and also for mounting prices. Typical cases were cited.

Victor Murdock, former Congressman from Kansas, recently appointed to the Trade Commission, will have charge of the investigation, and promises that there shall be no quarter shown.

"So far as I am concerned," he said, "I do not think profiteering of this character can be bettered by use of a feather duster—it requires a club. In this investigation I would like every citizen of the country to consider himself specifically delegated by me to furnish any information which might be helpful in running down the type of food profiteers we are after.

"Acting for the whole commission on this matter, I am going to prosecute this investigation to the limit and bring any violators to the sternest payment of justice. It is hard to find words to describe profiteers who are doing business along such lines at this time when so many men are giving up their lives for their country.

"Such pernicious business must be stamped out at the start, and kept stamped out. I am going to give my entire time to this job if it is necessary to get results, and put some of these unpatriotic 'camp followers' and war leeches behind bars, where they rightly belong."

It is understood that in a number of instances reports which the Food Administration requested from some branches of the food industry under license by Presidential proclamation have not been presented, and that some of the reports presented have been unsatisfactory to the experts.

The investigation will come in the nature of a "show down," and a demand will be made, where there is a suspicion of wrongdoing, that all of the books of the concerns involved be turned over to the investigators. All complaints entered by consumers or wholesalers and other licensees who have endeavored to follow the spirit of the law and found others violating the law and obtaining an unfair advantage will be taken under consideration.

The only request made by the Food Administration in calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to use its powers of investigation was that no effort be spared and the extreme penalty demanded unless there was some unanswerable reason for leniency.

LLOYD GEORGE MAY APPEAL TO NATION

Continued from Page 1.

purpose, and which contains in itself the safeguards of its own permanency. Such a peace is the world's dominating need, and there is no greater enemy of the human race at this moment than the man, if there be such a man, who by word or act makes it more difficult to achieve.

"I must confess that much criticism of Lord Lansdowne's letter appears to me to arise from reading into it meanings and intentions which I do not understand the letter to convey. I take the stress of Lord Lansdowne's main argument to be that the Allies, while pursuing the war with vigor and purpose, should endeavor to make increasingly clear to both belligerent and neutral peoples that our aims are rational and unselfish, and that by their attainment we are convinced we may look for a durable peace, safeguarded by the conjoint authority of an international league.

"To use President Wilson's latest words, the aim is to bring into effective existence the partnership, not merely of Governments, but of peoples, which must henceforth guarantee th world's peace."

"Even now there is abundant evidence that the peoples in enemy countries are kept artificially in the dark concerning our real purposes. The first and most dominating misconception of our aims is that the Allies' ulterior object is not merely to vanquish, but to humiliate and annihilate the German people. Neither here nor in America has such a purpose been even suggested. I repeat my summary of our aims made in November, 1914—not to sheath the sword until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. What the world is concerned in is not a people, but a system.

"Germany must learn that the enthronement of force is bad business. We do not desire to quarrel perpetually with the German nation, but an enduring pact can only rest upon authentic proof that the German people are as ready as ourselves to enthrone common and equal right as the controlling authority in the world.

"No peace would be worth the name which, although it involved the suspension of hostilities and the laying down of arms, permitted a veiled war to be carried on by other methods, but none the less in a belligerent spirit."

He strongly indorsed President Wilson's message as clearly expressing the intentions and desires of the Allies.

REPORT LLOYD GEORGE MAY APPEAL TO NATION

Strong Current Against Government Among Politicians May Lead to General Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Rumors have recently been in circulation of an impending political crisis and the decision of the Government to appeal to the country by a general election. Premier Lloyd George has now held office for a year, and opinion is divided as to whether he has, in the common phrase, "made good." The daily newspaper press generally continues to give his National Ministry loyal support, but the weekly organs, particularly, make many criticisms of it.

Among politicians, however, there is, according to the rumor, a strong current against the Government, and, although Asquith is understood to be opposed to any cabal against Lloyd George, there is an idea that at any moment certain discontented sections of Parliament may unite to outvote the Government on one or the other of several measures now before the House. Feeling its position to be insecure, the Government, it is reported, is determined to present this alternative to Parliament: "Either you give us adequate assurance of your support, or we appeal to the country."

There has just passed through the House of Commons an electoral reform bill which enormously alters the present electoral situation. Women will have the vote, and soldiers and sailors are to have their rights of franchise secured, even if under the present registration they have lost their electoral qualifications. This measure could be pushed through the upper house and a new register made up in two or three months' time. The question among politicians is would the Government go to the country on the present electoral register, which is now four years' old, or wait until the new register was completed?

Discusses "Lloyd George's Danger."

The Daily Express this morning gives front page prominence to a two-column article headed: "Mr. Lloyd George's Danger," in which it says:

"The Non-Ferrous Metal Industries bill, which comes before the House of Commons again tomorrow, may not appear an exciting topic, strong as is the stroke it aims at one of Germany's pre-war monopolies. None the less its passage through the House of Commons would be watched with attention by those who would peer a little below the surface of politics and watch the set of deeper currents. It is one of those measures, not of first-class magnitude, which might provide a chance for a trial of strength dangerous to the very existence of the Government. Such another was the Nigerian debate, fatal to the Asquith Ministry.

"The main and effective clause in the bill is the power it gives the Board of Trade to prohibit alien and enemy firms from dealing by denying them a license. Immediately on the adjournment of debate last week arose the loud and determined wail of the inveterate Liberal free trader."

The Daily Express then observes that the Government came into existence on a loose coalition majority of all the Unionists and the Lloyd George Liberals, supposed to number seventy-five, and asks if that majority is still intact. It says that recent divisions in the Commons suggest very strongly that it is not, and instances particularly the last two divisions on the Electoral Reform bill, the results of which showed the Unionists in a minority against the combined vote of Liberals, Laborites, and Nationalists.

"The moral," says The Daily Express, "is that the Government cannot subsist on the votes of a Unionist minority, and yet it is into that dependence that they are rapidly drifting. How many Liberal votes outside the office holders can the Prime Minister really depend on in a critical fight? Some of those who were supposed to be his stanchest supporters go into the lobby against the Government whenever the humor takes them. The Irish Nationalists will in future be more pugnacious than ever in the belief that the Government dropped its own scheme of Irish redistribution because it feared defeat. The pacifists we have always with us, and they seem to be growing in numbers. Like the dropping of water on a stone, time is wearing away the loyalty of the Liberal Lloyd Georgites. It only requires an occasion and an 'old parliamentary hand' to combine these forces and throw the Government down.

"That is why the bill for the metal industry or the Imports and Exports bill will bear careful watching."

Urges Speedy Appeal to the Country.

The Express continues:

"Mr. Lloyd George is too apt to neglect preparation for battle in the belief that a sudden stroke of political genius will bring him a brilliant victory. These tactics are Napoleonic, but they belong to the Napoleon of the later phase, to the man who ceased to prepare detail or to weigh opposing forces with balanced mind. They succeed once, twice, or thrice, and they end in—Waterloo. His defense of his Paris speech was hailed by his friends, more romantic than wise, as an unparalleled and final Parliamentary triumph. Mr. Lloyd George should be far too shrewd to accept such a reading of events. * * * Before declaring his triumph final, we must ask how far the real Opposition—the personalities lurking in the shade, waiting their chance to strike—put out their strength against him. How far on this occasion, as on another, did they allow him to snatch a tinsel victory because the moment for a deadly counterstroke had not yet come? * * *

"The real way to grasp the nettle is by a speedy appeal to the country. That weapon will not break in the Prime Minister's hand, but until he takes it and uses it he will drift from power to impotence, and from impotence to defeat. For this old Parliament, by a sudden quick change of scene, to overthrow Mr. Lloyd George and place Mr. Asquith in his stead would be a travesty of the national will, but the national will can only prove effective if it is given an opportunity.

"For this reason the Reform bill should be pressed through with the utmost speed, at the sacrifice of all contentious points, and the compilation of the new register should be carried forward with the rapidity of an urgent war measure."

50 KILLED AT ONCE ON JACOB JONES

Continued from Page 1.

missing in a dispatch to the Navy Department tonight from Vice Admiral Sims. The message also named four members of the crew who were not aboard when the ship was lost, and five others not listed as missing and who possibly had been transferred to another vessel before the Jones started on her last cruise.

The number of missing enlisted men was given as sixty-five, or approximately the number given in earlier dispatches. The seven added to the known missing are:

ROGERS, GEORGE F. H., fireman, father, Michael H. Rogers, 93 Humphrey St., Lowell, Mass.

CUMMINGS, JAMES, seaman; mother, Mrs. Nellie Cummings, 2,917 Fairmont St., Kansas City, Mo.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM T., fireman; sister, Ethel Gifford, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Dayton, Ohio.

LA COMBE, HENRY J., fireman; father, Joseph A. La Combe, Hinckley, N. Y.

MORGAN, EUGENE J., yeoman; wife, Washington, D. C.

FITZGERALD, JAMES S., gunner's mate; father, P. M. Fitzgerald, 23 West Crescent St., Augusta, Me.

WETZEL, LEON J., seaman; mother, Julia Wetzel, 665 West 4th St., Winona, Minn.

The four who were not aboard when the destroyer went down were: Lillious F. Develbiss, gunner's mate; Jeremiah Downing, machinist's mate; Cornelius A. Lane, seaman, and James F. McManus, fireman.

The five men who were on the latest muster roll of the Jacob Jones, but not mentioned among the missing, are Thomas Emilinssen, gunner's mate; Frederick A. Marshall, seaman; Ralph Hanson Rogers, seaman; Emmett Roscoe Smith, machinist's mate, and Milton Lamar Snyder, gnnner's mate

COAL MEN SEE FAMINE UNLESS THEY GET CARS

Operators Warn Government That Priority Plans Have Failed —Help Given to Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Immediate action to provide adequate transportation for the distribution of coal in order to keep munition factories going and prevent suffering in many sections was demanded tonight by the National Coal Association, composed of operators representing an annual output of 300,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

The situation which confronts the country was pointed to as critical, and priority orders issued up to this time were held to be entirely futile. Efforts to co-operate with the railroads under present conditions, the operators declared, had failed to solve the problem, and unless coal received preference the association refused to shoulder the responsibility for conditions that might result.

"It has become apparent," an announcement read, "that unless there is an immediate increase in the number of cars placed by the railroads at the bituminous coal mines in the country and improvement in the movement of those cars, the situation which at present exists in Ohio will soon extend to the entire country. This would involve general hardship and suffering upon all classes of consumers throughout the nation, from the individual who uses bituminous coal to heat his home to the great manufacturing and public utility plants.

"In the face of this critical situation, the bituminous coal producers of the country have been and are now unable to run their mines to capacity because of the insufficient supply of railroad cars. Reports of the United States Geological Survey covering the month of November show that production of bituminous coal was curtailed at least 10,000,000 tons through the inability of the railroads to provide adequate transportation facilities."

H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, issued orders today to relieve the acute conditions in Ohio; complaint about which had been made to him by Governor Cox. He authorized Homer J. Johnson, State Fuel Administrator, to "exercise such powers as are necessary," and, if the situation demanded, to seize coal on cars at lake ports and distribute it.

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100 Women's Fur Collared Coats
$22.50
Velour cloth in fashionable shades; extremely smart, full skirted models with deep collars of fur.

75 Women's Fur Trimmed Suits
Reduced to Close Out
$19.50
Third Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary
Sale of Men's Fur Caps at Reduced Prices

Extremely comfortable and unusually warm, all taken from regular stock and greatly reduced for immediate disposal. Obtainable in the following wanted furs:

Seal-dyed Coney	Were	$4	Now	$2.95
Seal-dyed Coney	Were	$5	Now	$3.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$8	Now	$5.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$10	Now	$7.95
Genuine Mink	Were	$8	Now	$5.95
Nutria	Were	$10	Now	$7.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$18	Now	$12.95
Alaska Seal	Were	$20	Now	$14.95

Quantities Limited — *Hat Dept., Fifth Floor*

SAMOVARS ◆ FIRE LIGHTERS ◆ WOODEN WARE ◆
CHINA ◆ GLASS ◆ KNIVES ◆ FIRELESS COOKERS ◆
SCALES ◆ DOOR PORTERS ◆ TEA WAGONS ◆ TRAYS ◆

ON Christmas morning, a Christmas present from Lewis & Conger's comes out of its box to serve a useful purpose all through the year. For no matter what you select or what price you pay, you are bound to purchase something that was made to do a certain task well.

Scissors Sets—In leather case, as illustrated, $5.50 (3 pieces); $3.50 (2 pieces). Leathers, green, black, lavender. Suede, $5.25 and $3.25. Other cases from $1.75 (single scissors) to $8.00.

Smoke Consumer—Keeps a room free from tobacco smoke. 4¼ inches high. Polished brass, $5.00; brushed brass, $5.00; bronzed copper, $5.00; silver plate, $7.50.

Nut Bowl—Specially priced at $2.50. Ebony finish, nickel anvil and hammer; mahogany finish, copper anvil and hammer; mahogany finish, nickel anvil and hammer. Price, $3.50.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street & 6th Ave., New York.

◆ PERCOLATORS ◆ CANDLESTICKS ◆ FIRE SETS ◆

Gidding
PARIS — 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Presents
Smart Fashions in
Coats for Motor—Utility and Afternoon
As Christmas Gifts or For Personal Wear

An unusual showing of fashionable models with and without fur trimmings—of fine velours—bolivias and heather mixtures—formerly to $125 at.... $45 & $65

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Fur-Lined OVERCOATS
Unequalled Elsewhere at Their Price
$78.75
Including Some That Were Formerly Higher Priced

Tailored with a smartness gained from the neat, semi-conservative lines—of black or Oxford softly finished fabrics—lined with Northern Muskrat, with collars of Beaver, Persian Lambs or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat.)

Purchased months ago for cash, with the express purpose of being sold for cash to-day—naturally they carry with them savings impossible where early cash buying is not the accepted practice.

Others $56.75 to $396.00

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front, and Second Floor, 34th St.

Are You Sending Candy *Regularly* to Your Soldier?

Fighting men need candy.

Candy has more food value than an equal quantity of beef, bread, milk or eggs.

Many armies recognize it as an official ration. Soldiers at the Training Camps crave it constantly.

For Christmas, write to your soldier that you have ordered a box of Huyler's sent to him *every week.*

Huyler's
ARMY DELIVERY SERVICE

avoids the damage and delay of parcel post and express. Leave your order at any Huyler store or agency and our representative at practically any Training Camp will deliver the candy almost immediately and in perfect condition.

SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR JEW AND ARAB

But Brotherhood and Conciliation Must Animate Revived Nations, Col. Sykes Says.

RESPONSIBILITY ON ZION

Jerusalem Must Be Vital Heart Healing Europe's Scars and Calling Asia Back to Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—With the capture of Jerusalem Arthur Balfour's recent declaration, made with the approval of the War Cabinet, in favor of Zionism takes substantial form. Beyond Mr. Balfour's brief letter to Lord Rothschild, there has been issued no explicit statement of the British attitude on the question, which, it is well appreciated, presents several facts hardly less important than the purely Zionist aspect.

Serious consideration of various problems involved, however, was shown in a speech delivered in Manchester by Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M. P., who is well known as an authority on Eastern affairs, and who, though not directly attached to the British Foreign Office, is consulted in all matters touching this particular aspect of British policy. Sir Mark Sykes wrote the proclamation to the Arabs issued when General Maude entered Bagdad. At the Manchester meeting addressed by him letters supporting the Zionist policy were read from Lord Rothschild, Lord Robert Cecil, Herbert Samuel, M. P.; Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi; the Bishop of Manchester, and Arthur Henderson, M. P. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one.

Millions of Jews Deeply Moved.

Sir Mark Sykes said that since Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild testimony had come from millions of Jews all over the world that the mass of Jewry was profoundly moved. Although within 2,000 years past Jewry had on occasion been moved in unison, it had always before been on some matter of grief and never of joy. The war had been fruitful in negatives, but here was a great positive. For centuries there had been something amiss with civilization. Every nation and every continent had had its Jewish problem, oppressive laws, ghettos, and pales. Here Jews were proscribed and evicted, there tolerated and assimilated, and between the two one did not know whether the first was not the better.

The realization of the Zionist ideal was an end of all that. Zionism would give the Jews of the world a higher position than they had ever had before. Although few might go to Palestine in proportion to those who remained without, the latter would not suffer. No British Jew would be less British because he could look at the cradle of his race with pride and the religious centre of his faith with happiness and reverence. When spiritual citizenship was clearly and nobly defined, civic citizenship would be higher than ever before.

But there were practical considerations to be regarded. It was as vital for the success of the Zionist plan that it should rest upon a Jewish, Armenian, and Arab entente. The Armenian was one of the oppressed peoples, and until he could live his life and realize his national aspirations the Jews could have no guarantee that the tyranny which fell upon him would not fall upon them. We had been told that the Turk had tolerated the Jew. It was because in Turkey the Jews had not been a political element and had had no agrarian population. The day that Zionism was realized they were landholders and became to the Turk the same as the Bulgar, Serb, Greek, Armenian, and Arab. Until they had liberated the Armenians they could not be secure. They must have between themselves and their possible aggressor a stable, progressive Armenian State.

As to the Arabs.

When he spoke of the Arabs he entered into no nice distinction. He referred to those in Asia who were one in language and in blood by environment. They were called Syrians, Mesopotamians, Mosulis, and Aleppines. By restriction they were called Christians, Musulmans, Druses, Mitawelis, and Ansaries. In blood there was on the male side a little infusion in Syria of Crusader, and in Mesopotamia of Turanian and Iranian, but scientists would call these only traces. Eighty-five per cent. of the stock was Semitic. For 800 years the Arabs had been under Turkish dynasties. Their canals of Mesopotamia had been ruined, and when Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape he cut them off from European commerce. They were bound, impoverished, and denied by policy and isolated by events. Were they dead? Never!

Everybody was familiar with the simile "sleeps, but never dies." Wherever there were men of Arab stock, whether in Nigeria or Chicago, Java or Manchester, one would find there progressive people who took an interest in art, in literature, in philosophy, and had a high place in commerce. Today the Arabs were pre-nationalist. They were one in blood and in tongue. There were seven or eight millions of them. They were prolific. There was a combination of manpower, virgin soil, petroleum, and brains. What was that going to produce in 1950?

The inevitable result was that the seven or eight million would turn to twenty millions; the Mesopotamian canal system would be reconstructed; Syria would become the granary of Europe; Bagdad, Damascus, and Aleppo would be each as big as Manchester; universities and a great press must arise. Arab civilization was coming here. No Sultan or Kaiser could prevent it. And when it came, no imperialists and financiers would be able to control it.

It was the destiny of the Jews to be closely connected with the Arab revival, and co-operation and good-will from the first were necessary or ultimate disaster would overtake both Jew and Arab. Therefore he warned the Jews to look through Arab glasses.

What the Arab Fears.

What did the Arab fear? He feared financial corporations pivoted on Palestine controlling Syria and Mesopotamia. He feared the soil of Palestine would be bought by companies and that he would become the proletariat working on the soil. He feared the Palestinian colonists might drop their colonies and drift into Syria and Mesopotamia as middlemen and crush him out of existence. It was essential that the Zionists should realize and face these dangers. The Arabs should understand that the Jews sought no land not willingly sold, that all land would be developed only through Jewish labor, that colonists would be bona fide colonists, and that the Jews were out to win Palestine not by financial manoeuvres, but by the sweat of their brow. The co-operation of these two facts offered such prospects to mankind, hostility would mean such an unthinkable tragedy, that he felt it his duty to give warning.

A second warning he could offer was that the Zionists should remember that Jerusalem was a triple shrine sacred to Christian, Jew, and Moslem alike. Jerusalem throbbed with history. It was inflammable ground and a careless word or gesture might set half a continent aflame. Jewish policy would not be realized by the diplomacy, tact, delicacy, or virtues of the drawing room politician. Jerusalem called for more than that. It did not call for toleration, but for sympathy, understanding, compassion, and sacrifice—"sympathy," he explained, "with the Moslem to whom the Mosque of Omar is the most sacred spot on earth; understanding of the Christian who, like myself, feels that in helping Zionism he is doing something to make a great amend; the sacrifice of all sense of triumph, of old memories, of ancient wrong. Approach it not in a spirit of toleration, but of brotherhood and affection."

Sir Mark Sykes believed that, approached in the right spirit, Zionism would be a cause of great reconciliation; not of fusion, but of good fellowship between the members of three faiths of common origin. Misused, it would be the beginning of bitterer strife than ever the world had known.

Timidity was the road to ruin. Let them face facts boldly in the realization of their ideal and he saw security for the world's peace; he saw them co-operating as moral guarantors and protectors of small States, being perhaps the smallest and greatest. At the same time he saw them healing religious distractions which had severed the best from the best throughout the ages. In Jerusalem there would be the great, vital heart, healing the scars of Europe and calling Asia once more back to life.

James de Rothschild, who also spoke, said what was wanting from the Jewish people was no longer schemes, but deeds, and he hoped that in the near future cohorts of modern Maccabees would be fighting their way through the hills of Judea. The Jewish claim was one for justice, and that also was the basis of the claims of the Arabs and Armenians, claims which the Jews fully indorsed and were pledged to support.

Britain stood as the foster mother of the new-born Jewish nation, and he looked forward to the day when that nation, steeled in adversity but proud in hope, would have proved itself by dint of its work to be a real daughter.

Jerusalem's Status Waits on Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—No attempt will be made to define the future position of Jerusalem until a general peace comes, The Times says it understands. In the meantime the city will be treated as in British military occupation and will be under martial law. General Allenby will appoint a Military Governor. While the British flag will fly over the city, the French and Italian flags will be placed over their national property, such as convents and schools.

The British authorities here prepared a proclamation t othe people of Jerusalem, which was sent to General Allenby to be issued on his formal entrance into the city today. It is a shorter message than the famous one, "To the people of Bagdad," when that city was taken, but it is in the same vein and was prepared by the same hand.

The arrangements made at Jerusalem provide that the Sheiks of the Mosque of Omar, the patriarch of the Latin Church and the patriarch of the Eastern Church, are to form local committees to welcome the British commander, and receive the proclamation. The English, as wardens of the Holy City, will do impartial justice to Christian, Moslem, and Jew, confirming the Moslems in their office as doorkeepers of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which office they have held uninterruptedly since the days of Caliph Omar except for the time of the Crusaders.

Special services in recognition of the fall of Jerusalem were held today by a Jewish battalion which is in training in the west of England, and also in London, at St. Paul's Cathedral and in Temple Church, which originally was built by the Knights Templar after a model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Sultan of Turkey Reported Ill.

GENEVA, Dec. 11.—Dispatches received here by way of Vienna report that the Sultan of Turkey is seriously ill.

Gimbel Brothers
The Store of A Million Gifts

Such a Sale of Men's

Silk and Silk-Fibre Mufflers!

For Dress. For Business. For Service. For Gifts

An immense purchase of fine mufflers that the makers call "run of the mill," because final inspection revealed slight defects, which make them not quite up to the high standards set.

$1.15 $1.85 $2.65 $3.35

Last year we had a similar sale, but quantities were limited and the supply was soon exhausted. This year there are plenty of every style in every wanted shade, weave and effect.

Slightly Imperfect But Extraordinary Value

$1.15

$2 to $2.75 if perfect.

Artificial silk crochet—a glorious range of designs and colorings—many combinations—altogether unexampled in value.

$1.85

$3 to $4 if perfect.

Men's silk crochet and accordion — many novelty and combination styles which women and girls can wear as well as men.

$2.65

$4.50 and $5 if perfect.

The new stripes in silk accordion weaves and delightful novelty crochet. Styles and colors give every one ample choice.

$3.35

$6 to $7.50 if perfect.

Pure thread silk accordion and finer novelty weaves in pearl, white, black and shades. The new ideas much more expensive usually.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

For Christmas Giving—French Ivory Toilet Articles and Brushes.

Complete stocks and one of the largest in New York today.

From now until further notice we will engrave any French Ivory Toilet Articles purchased from us with a hand carved, deep cut monogram of two or three letters for 50c per monogram.

All sets here advertised are monogrammed without extra charge. Some with hand-carved monograms.

French Ivory, a product in its great beauty representing real ivory.

Toilet Sets

Boudoir Set of two pieces. Hair receiver and puff box. The pair in one; monogrammed for **$1.50**

Boudoir Sets (8 pieces)—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Button Hook, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Manicure Buffer in case and Shoe Horn; monogrammed and boxed. **$7.50**

Boudoir Sets, consisting of 14 pieces—Puff Box, Hair Receiver, Comb, Brush, Mirror, Cloth Brush, Hat Brush, Buffer in Boat, Shoe Horn, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Button Hook and two Cold Cream Jars; monogrammed. **Large size, $18.75**

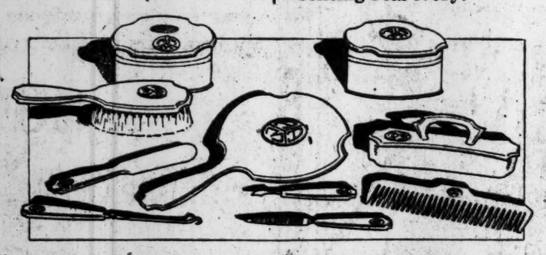
Du Barry Manicure Set—6 pieces, consisting of Tray, Nail Polisher, Nail File, Cuticle Knife and one Cold Cream Jar; monogrammed, **$6.75**

Boudoir Sets, $14.00

(12 pieces)—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Puff Box, Hair Receiver, Bonnet Brush, Cloth Brush, Shoe Horn, Button Hook, Buffer in Boat and two Cold Cream Jars; monogrammed with two or three letter monogram.

Gentlemen's Set—Pair Military Brushes, Cloth Brush and Comb, with hand carved monogram. **$6.00**

Manicure Sets—6 pieces, consisting of Tray, Nail File, Nail Polisher, Cuticle Knife and two Pomade Boxes; monogrammed, **$4.50**



Gimbels French Ivory Toilet Sets

Sets are of heavy French Ivory, made by expert craftsmen. Set consists of mirror, hairbrush, comb, puff box, hair receiver, nail file, nail polisher, button hook, cuticle knife, and shoe horn, as illustrated, with inlaid raised hand carved monogram of two or three letters. **Special at $21.00**

Boudoir Sets—mirror, comb and hairbrush, all large pieces, and engraved with carved inlaid monogram of two or three letters in relief, same style as illustrated. **Special, $7.50**

Comb and Brush Sets, with carved monogram. **$2.25**

Decorative Du Barry $1.25 to $10.00

Hand decorated in raised floral designs. The most beautiful of all French Ivory Toilet Articles. Sold exclusively at GIMBELS and hand decorated by the original producer.

Set of 10 pieces is **$30.00**
Set of 3 pieces is **$13.00**

Du Barry Hand Carved—Price of pieces range from **$1.25** to **$9.50** each.

Tusculor Toilet Sets — White French Ivory with pink, blue or black borders.

Set of 3 pieces monogrammed, **$8.95**

Du Barry Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, monogrammed, **$8.00**

Du Barry Boudoir Set—11 pieces, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Mirror, Puff Box, Nail File, Button Hook, Cloth Brush, Hat Brush, Shoe Horn, Cream Jar and Cuticle Knife; monogrammed, **$24.25**

Du Barry Boudoir Set—8 pieces, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Mirror, Shoe Horn, Nail Polisher, Nail File, Button Hook and Cold Cream Jar; monogrammed, **$16.50**

Brushes

Military Brushes—Solid back; 11 rows good bristles; pair **$1.50**

Military Brushes—Ebony backs—
9 rows.....pair **$2.00**
10 rows.....pair **$6.75**
11 rows.....pair **$2.75**
13 rows.....pair **$3.50**

Military Brushes—Kent's in satin, wood backs.
10 rows.....pair **$5.00**
14 rows.....pair **$15.00**

Military Brushes, Howard's—in natural ebony—Karibrose and black ebony, solid backs.
11 rows.....pair **$4.00**
13 rows.....pair **$6.00**
14 rows.....pair **$10.00**

Military Brushes — Assorted woods, solid backs, sterling silver inlaid; may be engraved with two or three letter monogram without extra charge.
12 rows.....pair **$5.00**
13 rows.....pair **$8.00**
14 rows.....pair **$11.00**

Boys' Military Brushes, Howard's—inlaid, **$5.00**

Men's Brush Sets—Ebony back, consisting of pair Military Brushes, Cloth Brush and Comb; at, set, **$3.75**
Others at **$7.00** and **$10.25**

Men's Brush Set—3 pieces, military brushes and comb, **$2.25**
Others, **$4.25** and **$9.50**

Hair Brushes—for men; black ebony backs or lighter color woods, at, each **$1.75** to **$3.75**

Cloth Brushes—for men, **$1.65** to **$3.75**

Hat Brushes—for men, **$1.00** to **$1.50**

Whisk Brooms—large size, best whisk broom made, each, **89c**
Other whisk brooms, at **40c**

Combs—for men, at **25c** to **45c** each

Nail Brushes, Kent's—for men, **85c** to **$2.50**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Announce for Today, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A Most Extraordinary Pre-Inventory

Sale of Women's Fashionable Furs

At Prices Nothing Short of Remarkable

The season's newest modes, developed in furs of the very highest quality. Quantities are limited, and none of the following items can possibly be duplicated when these are gone.

Hudson Seal Coats—Formerly $160 to $175. Some trimmed with Kolinsky-dyed Jap. Mink, others trimmed with Skunk, and many entirely of Hudson Seal.....Special **$135**

Three Persian Lamb Coats—Formerly $285, $275 and $260. Trimmed with Skunk.....Special **$195**

Fifteen Novelty Scarfs of Natural, Blended and Chinchilla Squirrel, or Mole Combinations.....Formerly $65 to $100 **$50**

One 12-skin Blended Hudson Bay Sable Stole and 4-skin Muff. Formerly $375.....Special **$275**

Genuine Kolinsky Capes.....Formerly $195.....Special **$165.00**
Genuine Kolinsky Capes.....Formerly $165 to $175....Special **$145.00**
Genuine Kolinsky Capes.....Formerly $135 to $150....Special **$125.00**
Genuine Kolinsky Capes.....Formerly $95 to $125....Special **$85.00**
Genuine Kolinsky Muffs.....Formerly $65.....Special **$47.50**
Genuine Kolinsky Muffs.....Formerly $50.....Special **$37.50**
Kolinsky-dyed Jap. Mink Scarfs....Formerly $65 to $100....Special **$50.00**
Kolinsky-dyed Jap. Mink Scarfs....Formerly $45 to $62.50....Special **$37.50**

Beaver Scarfs.....Special **$32.50**....Muffs.....Special **$24.50**
Skunk Scarfs.....Special **$30.00**....Muffs.....Special **$24.50**
Hudson Seal Stoles.....Special **$35.00**....Muffs.....Special **$12.50**
Black Lynx Scarfs.....Special **$30.00**....Muffs.....Special **$25.00**
Mole Muffs.....Special **$29.50**....Nutria Muffs.....Special **$9.50**
Natural Raccoon Muffs..Special **$12.50**....Taupe Wolf Scarfs..Special **$19.50**

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor B'way Front

Macy's

Herald Square. B'dway, 34th to 35th St

Fifth Floor B'way Front

Real Overcoat Weather Is Here---
So Are Real Overcoats For Men

The weather dropped in unexpectedly—but the coats were carefully selected from the best America's Clothes-Makers offered—months ago. If we had purchased them today they would have cost us much more—and you much more in proportion.

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats at $19.75

Tailored of warm, serviceable overcoatings in patterns that will please men of conservative and extreme tastes.

The models include single and double breasted effects, belted coats, loose box coats, form-fitting coats, English Slip-Ons, Chesterfields and others—all in accordance with the style-requirements of to-day.

Other Overcoats, $16.50 to $64.50

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'dway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Coats That Stand The Fury of a Winter Campaign

Wrapped in one of them a man can plunge right into the teeth of the storm. Rain, snow, sleet and hail cannot penetrate its three lines of defense. Civilians will find it equally serviceable.

Trench Raincoats from London, $29.75

A recent importation of well made storm coats, of a good waterproofed fabric with warm plaid lining and an interlining of oilskin, which are the three lines of defense referred to. Made with belt all around and collar which buttons to neck.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Army Shirts $3.29 to $4.39

Of fine quality Khaki Flannel, with interlined cotton khaki fronts, reinforced where most needed, designed to give room for action and to assure comfort. Elsewhere they would cost you more.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

A Christmas Waiver of the 7 Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired, at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Folding Kit Bags, $28.50

Can be folded so that it may be conveniently carried in trunk when not in use. Brass fittings. Well made of fine, hand-boarded leather so pliable that it will stand hard usage and keep its good appearance. Size 22 in.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

French Books For Soldiers

If you are going "over there" you will want to know French. We have an assortment of French conversation Books, some of them specially prepared for fighting men—all at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Comfort Kit De Luxe, $15.89

Waterproofed case, containing Gillette razor, Hudnut's talc, military brushes, trench mirror, shaving brush, tooth brush, comb and other necessities.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Soldiers' Smokes

All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices lower than elsewhere, also Pipes, from 24c up.
Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

THE THIRD DEGREE

The very fact that the burden of a contractor's inefficiency must inevitably be borne by the Owner is the strongest reason we know of why a contractor should be put through the Third Degree before he is hired.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

LEADING BOOKS ON THE WAR

Fighting for Peace
By HENRY VAN DYKE
Minister to Holland for the First Three Years of the War
"We could wish that this little volume might be read by every American citizen, and not only read by but written in the heart of every person concerned in the direction of the Government and potentially concerned in the determination of the conditions of peace at the end of the war."—*New York Tribune.*
$1.25 *net.*

On the Right of the British Line
By CAPTAIN GILBERT NOBBS
(Late L. R. B.)
"His picture of life in the trenches is vivid and thrilling. One feels that it is authentic. Those who have read Empey should read Nobbs. Each supplements the other."—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*
$1.25 *net.*

Towards the Goal
By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD
"A piece of literature of very fine quality and a piece of war history of high authority and enduring value."—*New York Tribune.*
$1.25 *net.*

My War Diary
By MADAME WADDINGTON
"Madame Waddington's easy pen never was more facile than it is in this spontaneous outpouring of her feelings through the terrible times of which she was an interested witness."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*
$1.50 *net.*

Italy at War and the Allies in the West
By E. ALEXANDER POWELL
the Famous War Correspondent
With 63 illustrations, from photographs, and 2 maps.
$1.50 *net.*

The Pan-German Plot Unmasked
By ANDRE CHERADAME
Berlin's Formidable Power Trap of the "Drawn War."
With an Introduction by the late Earl of Cromer.
Sixth Printing. $1.25 *net.*

Greater Italy
By WILLIAM KAY WALLACE
Capt. U. S. A.
Pan-German Intrigue in Italy is here laid bare. With maps.
$2.50 *net.*

With the French Flying Corps
By LIEUT. CARROLL DANA WINSLOW
Illustrated $1.25 *net.*

Charles Scribner's Sons — Fifth Avenue New York

BY THE AISNE RIVER.

Striking picture of a French cavalry patrol in the Aisne River region in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents—$3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RISK LIVES TO AVERT ANOTHER DISASTER

Citizens Board Blazing Munition Ship in Halifax Harbor and Extinguish Fire.

NEW STORIES OF COLLISION

Two Survivors Blame Mont Blanc, and Vice Versa—Confusion Giving Place to Order.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—With complete disregard for their own lives, in an effort to prevent another catastrophe, a group of citizens of Dartmouth, opposite Halifax, early today boarded a steamship said to have been laden with munitions, which was afire and was being abandoned hastily by her crew.

The vessel carried a deck load of oil. As she came in close to shore, with smoke pouring from her superstructure, the sight of her fleeing crew stirred the watchers ashore to prompt action. A volunteer fire-fighting force was quickly organized and the burning ship was boarded. After hard work the flames were extinguished. The crew remained ashore today, preferring the scant relief shelter provided in Dartmouth.

Since the explosion on the Mont Blanc crews of French munition vessels are reported to be unwilling to enter Halifax Harbor.

According to statements obtained today from survivors of the Norwegian steamer Imo, which collided with the Mont Blanc, causing the explosion last Thursday, the latter ship flew no red flag to indicate that she carried a cargo of explosives. They declared also that they were not aware that the Mont Blanc was munition-laden, and that when they saw her crew running away they though it was due to the fire and not fear of an explosion. They asserted the Mont Blanc was coming into the harbor on the wrong side when the collision occurred.

A Confusion of Signals.

There was a slight mist, they said, and while in the narrows they heard two blasts, indicating that a ship was approaching on the Halifax side of the harbor, which was the wrong side. The Imo's course was directed toward the Dartmouth side, and while taking that course they heard one blast, which indicated a vessel was on the right side. The Imo attempted to stop, but could not, and the Mont Blanc was struck under the bridge, starboard.

Hope was abandoned today for sixty men who were loading provisions on the steamer Picton at the Acadia Sugar Refinery at the time of the disaster. There were shells on the ship, and when the fire broke out on the Mont Blanc they decided to put the covers on the holds, though most of them knew the Mont Blanc carried high explosives. As the shocks came the pier to which the ship was moored collapsed, a mass of wreckage. It is believed the sixty men were buried in the ruins.

In order to augment the police force and give the much-overworked constables a chance to rest, a number of prominent men of the city undertook the work of regular constables tonight.

The early confusion which attended the handling of the bodies of the explosion victims has given way to order. Mass funerals will be held daily in the local cemeteries for some weeks to come. Grave digging has been hampered further by the heavy frost which succeeded yesterday's snowstorm.

Boston Saved the Day.

The American hospital and relief units were working full blast today. Except for the immediate dispatch from Boston of a special relief train the death toll, members of the General Committee declare, would have been greater. Today enough supplies had been received to relieve distress, and the homeless discarded the burned and tattered garments they had been wearing since the munition ship exploded, and felt warm and comfortable again in good clothes.

While trains bearing glass to replace the thousands of windows shattered by the shock are speeding here American surgeons are still picking the broken fragments from the faces, eyes, and heads of hundreds, many of whom may be marked for life or blind. At Bellevue Hospital, where the first Massachusetts relief unit is stationed, surgeons took stock today and found that glass wounds predominated. In one ward are five children, half-blind, and no specialists ever worked harder than they are working to save the eyesight of the little ones, still dazed and terrified by the roar that shook down their homes.

Full praise has been given by the city to Americans for what they have done and are doing. The situation as it relates to the injured is excellent, the General Committee has announced, and the greater task of reconstruction is going forward in a manner which would indicate that in a little while Halifax will be in large part restored.

American Bluejackets Help.

American bluejackets, the happiest crowd in this saddened city, turned to and helped put the American relief stations in good shape, and then wanted to know if there wasn't something else to be done. There was, so the jackies were sent to serve as stretcher bearers.

Arrests of German residents were continued throughout last night and today. Troops patrolling the ruined area have been ordered to shoot any looter who tries to escape.

Reports of miraculous escapes from death have raised in many minds false hopes for the safety of loved ones, and have been followed by distressing scenes in the devastated district. Half-frantic relatives, indifferent to personal danger, seek persistently for some trace of their families, turning over with their bare hands the piles of brick and wood where their homes once stood. Many return to this occupation day after day, alternating it with repeated rounds of the hospitals and morgues.

Found Alive After Five Days.

A man who survived the explosion was found among the ruins today. He was discovered while searchers were removing the debris from the North Street Railway Station. He had been caught between two beams, and beyond a few bruises was unhurt. It is presumed the man had been unconscious since Thursday. When placed on his feet he seemed dazed and asked what had happened. His identity has not been learned.

Since Thursday, Halifax has practically been cut off from mail communication with the outside world. The few officials able to work at the Post Office, with the condition the building is in, have been unable to sort the mails.

SENDS $5,000 TO HALIFAX.

Gift of Chamber of Commerce—Money Alone Wanted Now.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at a special meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday contributed $5,000 for Halifax relief. It was also directed that letters be sent to the members of the Chamber urging them to contribute individually through the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has turned over to the Red Cross contributions as follows: Private P. W. Hatheway, Fort Wright, N. Y., $5; A. Louise Erlanger, $25; Alexander McClane, $25.

The most helpful gift now is money, it was announced at the headquarters of the Red Cross. This is so because supplies have been sent to Halifax in sufficient quantities to meet immediate needs. Contributions may be sent to the New York County Chapter, American Red Cross, 389 Fifth Avenue, or to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, New York County Chapter, 52 William Street. Contributions as follows were acknowledged yesterday: Charles M. Hough, $25; Miss C. C. Hean, $10; Mrs. John Woodruff Simpson, $50; Miss Mary Taber, $100; Jacob H. Schiff, $1,000; Mrs. Fitch C. Smith, $50; Rosalie M. Knapp, $10; Henry B. Towne, $500. Total, $1,745.

Acting Mayor Dowling received a telegram from R. T. MacIlreith, Chairman of the Relief Committee at Halifax, saying:

"Deepest appreciation of prompt and generous action of your city, in common with the other cities in your magnificent country, in coming to our aid at this terrible moment. For the present future assistance should take the form of financial aid."

The Halifax Relief Committee of the Canadian Club, which has headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, decided to devote its efforts to taking care of and finding homes for children rendered orphans by the disaster. So far the club has raised $15,000; it has set $25,000 for its goal. A number of women of means telephoned to the club their desire to adopt or provide temporary homes for children who lost their parents at Halifax.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross reported contributions of $10,100 for Halifax relief. The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross reported $2,851.75, including $1,000 from the Van Cortlandt Chapter. Passengers on the Twentieth Century Limited arriving at the Grand Central subscribed $1,200, which was placed in a safe at the Hotel Biltmore for the Atlantic Division.

MONT BLANC CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Lamedoc Says Imo Caused Disaster by Disobeying Pilotage Rules.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11.—A description of what took place on the French steamship Mont Blanc up to and after the explosion is contained in a statement issued here today by the master of the vessel, Captain Lamedoc. He places the blame for the collision on the Norwegian Belgian relief ship Imo.

"We had on board nearly 5,000 tons of freight, mostly explosives," Captain Lamedoc said. "The ballast tanks were filled with water. In the forward hold was stored picric acid; then came a steel bulkhead, and in the next hold was T. N. T., a high explosive. We also had T. N. T. in the third hold. On top of the forward deck were stored about twenty barrels of benzol, over the picric acid, with a steel deck in between.

"It was a clear morning. The water was smooth, and we were at half speed on the starboard side toward the Bedford Basin. There were no vessels in our course until we sighted the Belgian relief ship Imo coming out of Bedford Basin and headed for the Dartmouth shore. She was more than two miles away at the time. We signaled we would keep the Mont Blanc on the starboard tack going up to the basin, where we were to anchor.

"We headed a little more inshore, so as to make clear to the Imo our purpose. She signaled that she was coming on the port, which would bring her on the same side with us. We were keeping to the right, or starboard, according to pilotage rules, and could not understand what the Imo meant. But we kept on our course, hoping that she would come down, as she should, on the starboard side, which would keep her on the Halifax side of the harbor and the Mont Blanc on the Dartmouth side.

"But to our surprise the Imo kept coming down on the port side, so we signaled again. We saw there was danger of collision, and signaled to stop the engines, at the same time veering slightly to port, which brought the two vessels with starboards parallel when about 300 feet apart.

"Then we put the rudder hard aport to try and pass the Imo before she should come on us, and at the same time the Imo reversed engines. As she was light and without cargo, the reverse brought her around slightly to port. This brought her bow pointing toward our starboard, and, as a collision was then inevitable, we held the Mont Blanc so she would be struck at the forward hold, where the picric acid was, a substance which would not explode, rather than have her strike us where the T. N. T. was stored.

"The Imo cut into us about a third through the deck and hold, and the benzol poured into the picric acid, igniting it and causing a cloud of smoke to arise from the vessel forward. I saw there was no hope of doing anything more and knew that an explosion was inevitable, so the boats were lowered and all hands got aboard them and rowed for the Dartmouth shore. Pilot McKay went with us.

"In all, there were forty-one men aboard the Mont Blanc. She was headed at the time for the Halifax shore, and toward Pier 8. She was making very little headway, as we had to push the boat away from the side.

"The picric acid was in flames; it did not explode. Meanwhile the Imo had backed away toward the Dartmouth shore. We landed and ran into the woods. About twenty minutes after we left the ship we heard the explosion. It knocked nearly every one of us down, and we were struck by bits or trees and other things, but only the gunner was seriously injured. He has died."

CARRIER PIGEON CAPTURED.

Apparently Hurt in Explosion—That It Bore German Message Denied.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—The capture of an exhausted carrier pigeon which sought refuge in a house near the burned area the day after the explosion was the subject of investigation by the police of Dartmouth and the military authorities. An early report made to Chief of Police McKenzie of Dartmouth said that the bird bore a message "either in German or Austrian."

Later, after the inquiry had begun, the authorities refused to give any information, and Mrs. McColl, a Quartermaster Sergeant's wife, who found the bird, denied that it carried any message. There was a celluloid band on its leg bearing the number "29-29."

The pigeon flew in through a broken window of Mrs. McColl's house and lighted on the shoulder of one of her children. It had apparently been hurt slightly by the explosion, as its feet were bleeding. It was still in Mrs. McColl's possession tonight.

LOST AND FOUND.
Advertisements on page 13.—Advt.

Quality—Service—Pric
DALE
BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY
Come See Our Beautiful Display.
109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Fifth St.
Important Sale of Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)
(2nd Floor)
Fashioned from all Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat), as well as with contrasting fur collars and cuffs or borders of skunk, kolinsky, taupe fox, ermine, mole, squirrel, natural muskrat, and other furs.
Specially priced
From $115.00 to $350.00
"You never pay more at Best's."

FINE FURS
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps
Decided Reductions
Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Avenue near 51st Street

Extraordinary Value
Overcoats—
Fur Trimmed and Lined
Regardless of the great increase in the cost of labor, Fur and high-grade Fabrics, our prices will not be advanced while the present stock lasts.

Fur-lined Overcoat—as illustrated, made of Oxford or Black Broadcloth; lined with dark, heavy-furred, Natural Muskrat; collar of Beaver, Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb.
$85.00

Fur-lined Overcoats, made of fine quality Oxford or Brown Mixture; lined with superior quality Marmot in a rich sable shade; choice Beaver, Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb collar.
$60.00

FUR DEPARTMENT—FOURTH FLOOR
James McCreery & Co.
6th Avenue 34th Street

11 Only Eleven Shopping Days to Xmas 11
When Convenient Please Take Small Parcels with You

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

A Sale for Men of Taste!
Men's Fur-Lined and Fur-Trimmed Overcoats
at $30, $40, $65 and $75

The man who wants a fur-lined or fur-trimmed overcoat had better be at Greenhut's bright and early today, because an offering like this will not be duplicated in a hurry.

Not only is an overcoat bought here in this sale an excellent purchase for immediate wear, but it can be looked upon in the light of an excellent investment. As in many other lines, the Fur Market is in a peculiar condition, and with the many seasons' wear that you can secure out of one of these coats it is like putting money in the bank to secure one now.

The Fur-Lined Overcoats
have black Broadcloth shells; the cloth being of a very fine quality. They are lined with Muskrat, Coney, Marmot and Opossum. They have Persian or Nutria collars. Splendid coats in appearance warm in wear, stylish in cut.

The Fur-Trimmed Overcoats
are satin lined, with Persian or Hudson Seal collars. The shells are of fine black or Oxford Grey material.

Don't Waste! FOOD or FUEL
And conserve your money—By concentrating ALL your purchases at Greenhut's—
Now as always:
BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE.

Usual Complimentary Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Premium Parlor, Fifth Floor.
As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2¢ Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

Fine Overcoats For Army Officers At Actual Cost

IN these overcoats, we offer the type of garments which an officer can wear with credit to himself and to the service. . . . . Made of Government standard thirty ounce Melton. . . . . Tailored with all the thoroughness and skill for which the Kirschbaum shops are famed. . . . Sleeve linings of genuine Skinner's Satin. . . . At $30.00 they represent full $30.00 worth of actual clothesmaking cost, for we—as a matter of patriotic duty—have sacrificed our retail margin altogether.

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Christmas Handkerchiefs
Fine Embroidered, Lace Trimmed, and Plain
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

13 NEGRO SOLDIERS HANGED FOR RIOTING

Leaders in Houston Outbreak of August Are Executed at San Antonio.

41 TO SERVE LIFE TERMS

Condemned Men March to Scaffold Singing Hymn and Say Good-bye to Their Guards.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 11.—Thirteen negroes, soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, were hanged at dawn today for murders committed at Houston last August, when member of that regiment engaged in mutinous rioting in the city's streets. Forty-one other negroes were sentenced to life imprisonment, four others for short terms, and five were acquitted.

In the dark of the night army motor trucks conveyed the lumber for the scaffold to a little clearing in a lonely mesquite thicket on the Government reservation where the negroes, convicted by court-martial, were to die. There, by the light of bonfires, army engineers erected the death traps to which, at 5 o'clock in the morning, other motor trucks hurried the condemned negroes and the officers and men of the military guard. It was the army motor truck that enabled the officers in charge to keep secret the time and the place of the hanging. It was the army truck that so quickly obliterated all traces of the execution and carried the bodies to a place nearby, which is as indistinguishable as the execution site, before official announcement had been made of how the order of the court-martial had been carried out, and the following men had paid the death penalty:

NESBITT, Sergt. WILLIAM C.
BROWN, Corp. LARSEN J.
WHEATLEY, Corp. JAMES.
MOORE, Corp. JESSE.
BALTIMORE, Corp. CHARLES W.
BRACKENRIDGE, Private WILLIAM.
HAWKINS, Private THOMAS C.
SNODGRASS, Private CARLOS.
DAVIS, Private IRA B.
DIVINE, Private JAMES.
JOHNSON, Private FRANK.
YOUNG, Private ROSLEY W.
MacWHARTER, Private PAT.

Bonfire Lights Up Scene.

The bonfire illumination for the hanging, the new timbers of the rough scaffold, and the khaki-clad military guard all made an unforgettable picture. But now one might tramp for hours over the brush-covered acres of the military reservation without finding either execution site or burial place, although the hanging occurred not more than a hundred yards from the bathhouses which have been built near a swimming pool in the Salado Creek for men of the National Army cantonment at Camp Travis.

The condemned negroes had known of their fate since Sunday. Twelve of them sought spiritual consolation of army Y. M. C. A. workers. Outwardly all of the negroes were stoical. They did not know the date of the execution, but last night they were taken from the cavalry guard house, where they had been prisoners more than a month, and placed in separate barracks.

The condemned men were aroused this morning a few minutes before reveille, 5:30 o'clock. The military guard had been summoned silently and no sound was heard in the camp where nearly 40,000 men were sleeping, except the purring of the army motor trucks. The negroes, dressed in their regular uniforms, displayed neither bravado nor fear. They rode to the execution singing a hymn, but the singing was as that of soldiers on the march. Arrived at the clearing, the singing stopped, the men were helped from the trucks to the scaffold and seated on chairs. A low "good-bye, boys," addressed to members of their military guard, who had been in charge of the negroes since they were brought here from Fort Bliss, was the only expression from any of the negroes.

Army Announcement.

The announcement of action on the court-martial's verdict was made at Southern Department Headquarters at 9 o'clock by the Chief of Staff, who also gave out a statement of the action taken:

"The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the general court-martial which tried sixty-three members of the 24th Infantry for their implication in the riots at Houston, Texas, Aug. 23, 1917, were approved by the commanding General, Southern Department, Dec. 10, 1917. The sentences of the court were as follows:

"In the cases of [Here follow names of the men hanged,] to be hung by the neck until dead.

"In the cases of Cook William Frazier, Cook Nathan Humphries, Jr., privates, first class; John M. Hudson, Jr., James R. Johnson, Ben McDaniels, and Stewart W. Phillips, all of Company I; Privates Douglas T. Bolden, Fred Brown, Robert Brownfield, Harrison Capers, Ben Cecil, Gerald Dixon, Henry Green, James R. Hawkins, George Hobbs, Norman D. Holland, Richard Lewis, Leroy Pinkett, Joseph Wardlow, William S. Kane, Harry Richardson, Luther Rucker, Roy Tyler, Joseph Williams, Jr., all of Company I; Privates Ernest Adams, John Adams, Wash Adams, Douglass K. Lumpkins, Richard Brown, all of Company K; Privates Allie C. Butler, Abner Davis, and George H. Parham of Company L; Bugler Ruben W. Baxter, Company M; Privates Walter Burkett, James Coker, Callie Glenn, William Hough, Thomas Jackson, Walter T. Johnson, Dean New, Jesse Sullivan, all of Company M all of the 24th United States Infantry, in each event to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for the term of his natural life.

"In the case of Private Oliver Fletcher, Company M, 24th United States Infantry, to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years and six months.

"In the cases of Private Henry T. Walls, Company L; Private, first class, Alvin Pugh, Company L, and Private Walter B. Tucker, Company L, all of the 24th United States Infantry, and each of them to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years.

"To be acquitted:

"Privates William B. Beacoat, Grover Burns, Company L; Grant H. Mems, Company K.; Bursh L. Smith, Company L, and Terry Smith, Company M; all of the 24th United States Infantry."

SUFFRAGE WREATH READY.

Golden Laurel Crown to be Presented to Mrs. Whitehouse Today.

The solid gold laurel wreath to be presented to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse by a committee of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State in Washington today in recognition of her work in behalf of woman suffrage in New York State was completed yesterday. Paul Gillot, designer of the Joffre gold oak leaf symbol, made the Whitehouse wreath, which cost $1,000.

The inscription on the wreath reads: "To Mrs. Vira Boardman Whitehouse from the women of New York State, whom she led to victory Nov. 6, 1917. Presented to her in Washington."

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat, a smart Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap.

All made of fine gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $48.50, or as follows:

Suit $18.50
Overcoat . . $28.00
Cap $2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $75.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00

Fur-Lined Coats Specially Priced

Muskrat Lined Coats with Persian Lamb, Beaver or Hudson Seal Collars—$75.00.
Muskrat Lined Coats, Black Kersey Shell with Persian Lamb Collar—$65.00.
Muskrat Lined Coats with Persian Lamb Collars—just a few of them—at $48.50.
$22, $25 and $28 Motor Lap Robes—Special at $19.50.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce a Most Important Special Offering of

10,000 Men's Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, $5.95

¶ Silk shirts of the better kind, made and finished according to our usual high standard, but offered at very special prices because of an unusually extensive purchase. At each and every price the variety of silks is most representative, and the patterns are such as are seldom to be seen outside of the most exclusive made-to-order shops. We have added to this collection broken assortments of excellent quality silk shirts from our regular stock, at greatly reduced prices. The weaves:

Imported Habutai Silks; Stewart Mill Jacquard Crepes; excellent quality Crepe de Chines; Heavy Silk Broadcloths; La Jerz Silks; Fine Tub Silks; Gayley and Lord's Fine Silks.

We have also planned for to-day, a most important

Exhibition of Imported Hand-Loomed French Cravats at $2 to $4.50

¶ Genuine French cravats, few of which are to be found in America to-day. The designs are not only rare and beautiful to an unusual degree, but also most exclusive, only one or two to be had of each pattern. They are different to any other collection—the most exquisite ever assembled in this country.

The New Saks Shapely Overcoats

$35 to $48

THE new Saks' shapely coats put more youth into the figure than any other garments can or ever did. They fit snugly around the shoulders, close in to a nicety at the waist, and dip gracefully over the hips without revealing a wrinkle from collar to hem.

¶ In tailoring they are models of perfection, exhibiting all those elegancies of finish which bespeak fine custom tailoring, showing more individuality in every line than is to be found in any other coats now ready for action.

¶ Two- and three-button double breasters, fly-front and button-through models, in a variety of soft, rich, warmth-retaining woolens that are the very cream of foreign and domestic overcoatings of distinction.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Gimbel Brothers
The Store of Authority

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

No, Not a Packard, but a Happiness-Producing

VICTROLA

No man with a heart and a young child, or both, can get away from the insistent need for a Victrola in his home or the ease with which one can be purchased at GIMBELS.

Only $5 Down

Balance in Equally Small Monthly Payments

The following low terms now in effect eliminate the last excuse for being without this famous instrument:

Gimbel Easy Terms

Style	Price	Amount of Records Allowed	Down Payment	Monthly Payment	Style	Price	Amount of Records Allowed	Down Payment	Monthly Payment
IV.	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	XI.	110.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
VI.	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	XIV.	165.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
IX.	57.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	XVI.	215.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
X.	85.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	XVII.	265.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
					XVIII.	265.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

The above terms to embrace also Special Combination Offers on Styles IV., VI. and IX.; that is, a Cabinet to fit the foregoing styles with $5.00 worth of records on the same terms of $5.00 down and $5.00 a month.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Mr. Hoover's Right Idea

MR. HERBERT HOOVER, National Food Administrator, had the right idea when he recently said in an official statement: "Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should bear in mind that if such a course were pursued THE COUNTRY WOULD BE PLACED UPON A WHISKEY BASIS entirely."

That is the crux of the True Temperance question which Prohibitionists in their over-zealousness fail to see.

Mr. Hoover's statement was made in connection with his recommendation that, as a food conservation measure, the alcoholic content of beer be reduced to 2¾ per cent.

In the brewing of beer, *alcohol is not sought* by the brewer, but is an incident to the process through natural fermentation.

The new 2¾ per cent. American beers will be similar to those so popular in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, where, on account of their low percentage of alcohol, they are classed among the True Temperance drinks, and, *to encourage their consumption,* ARE MADE TAX FREE.

The United States Brewers' Association.

ONLY BEST OFFICERS TO BE SENT ABROAD

Efficiency and Medical Boards Examining Those of Guard and Regular Army.

BAKER ANNOUNCES POLICY

Camp Commanders Ordered to Minimize Granting of Christmas Furloughs to Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Baker announced today that the policy of sending none but the best army officers abroad, those who are best fitted physically, mentally, and militarily, had been adopted by the War Department. Boards now are examining regular army and National Guard officers. It will not be necessary to examine national army officers, the graduates of the training camps, for they have already been subjected to severe physical examinations and have been specially trained in modern war methods.

Secretary Baker's announcement follows:

"The Secretary of War announced today that all general officers of the regular army and the National Guard are being examined by medical boards and efficiency boards with the view of determining the advisability of sending them for service abroad.

"The conditions of foreign service in this war are unusually severe, requiring that general officers shall be not only adequately grounded in military science and adequately alert physically to acquire rapidly the lessons which the new form of warfare requires, but able to endure prolonged hardships.

"The determinations of the boards are impersonal and in the interest of the success of our armies and the welfare both of leaders and men, and will be affirmed by the department. This policy will no doubt commend itself to the people of the country as being in the public interest, and even where it is necessary to deny the opportunity for foreign service to soldiers of long experience it will be understood to imply nothing in any way prejudicial to the officers involved.

"Boards of this kind have already found some general officers of both the regular army and the National Guard physically disqualified. Such finding does not in any way reflect upon the past services of the officer or upon his present zeal and willingness to make personal sacrifices in the further service of his country, but the question to be determined is one of capacity to perform a highly specialized and arduous type of service."

The action taken is understood to be in line with recommendations made by Generals Pershing, Bliss, and Scott, all of whom have been studying conditions in France. Regular army officers who are not passed by the examining boards will be utilized in connection with the training of troops and other preparations for war. National Guard officers unable to stand up under the examinations will be discharged from the services as officers.

Secretary Baker also announced that commanding officers in the army camps had been instructed to minimize as far as possible the granting of Christmas furloughs to the men wherever it would interrupt railway traffic. He explained that many of the men were unable financially to bear the burden of going home, and that furloughs would interrupt training. But, the Secretary explained, the dominating reason for the instructions was a desire not to tax transportation facilities needlessly.

Mr. Baker denied a report that 50 per cent. of the officers commissioned at Plattsburg camp had been placed on the inactive list and sent home without pay. He said that all men commissioned were to be placed on active duty and that the vast majority of the men commissioned were being assigned to such duty. He explained that there were some instances where men wanted to go home on furloughs, some of them on long furloughs, and in the case of these men it had been decided to place them on the inactive list only while they were on furloughs.

6,540 MEN ENLISTED IN ARMY ON MONDAY

Record-Breaking Day for Recruiting—Nearly a Division Obtained in Last Seven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—All records in regular army recruiting have been broken in the last week. Enough men have enlisted and been accepted to form almost an entire division. During the last seven days a total of 22,179 men have entered the army. The records have been: Dec. 4, 2,553; Dec. 5, 2,769; Dec. 6, 2,825; Dec. 7, 2,896; Dec. 8, 4,596, and Dec. 10, 6,540.

The record of 6,540 men taken in Monday is the best thus far hung up. Of these 848 were furnished by Pennsylvania, while New York stood second with 651. Other State records were: Massachusetts, 562; California, 425; Michian, 343; Minnesota, 306; Ohio, 371, and Montana, 232.

The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Dec. 10.	Since April 1.		Obtained Dec. 10.	Since April 1.
*Conn.	90	3,765	*N. Jersey	153	8,103
*Delaware	1	624	*New York	651	32,113
*Maine	24	1,626	*Penn.	848	24,371
*Mass.	562	15,042	*R. Island	83	1,640
*N. Hamp.	2	928	Vermont	18	238

*Quota obtained.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the morning you feel like paying your respects to the Hall's Horse Hair Mattress and Box Springs that make your night's rest so comfortable. If you haven't used them in your home, you surely have in the best hotels you visit in your travels.

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LAST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Men of Draft Age Have Until Saturday to Enlist.

Just four days remain in which men of draft age, who have not been called into service, may enlist in the army, navy, or Marine Corps. Saturday is the last call for volunteers between the ages of 21 and 31 years, and the recruiting services are making their final drive in the effort to enlist a maximum number of men in the few days that remain. Men are wanted for all branches of the service, and new calls for specialists are going out every day. For the great ordnance base in France skilled men are needed, the navy wants every man it can get, the marines will accept all who can pass the examination required by that corps, while the aviation sections, both of the army and navy, are asking for men for ground as well as aerial service.

The aeronautical officer of the Eastern Department of the army, on Governors Island, received a telegram from Washington yesterday stating that a large number of bricklayers were immediately needed for the overseas forces of the flying corps. These men are needed to build the great airdromes, as well as quarters for the aviators and their ground assistants. The commandant of the Third Naval District also issued an appeal yesterday for machinists, carpenters, and other skilled men for the naval air service. The recruiting office of the army air service is at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, while those for the navy are the navy yard, the training station at Bensonhurst, and the Naval Militia armory at the foot of Fifty-third Street, South Brooklyn.

ASKS AMERICA'S HELP TO MAKE ASIA SAFE

Japanese Commissioner Sees Check Upon Aggression in Unified China and Japan.

The lasting friendship of America and Japan was pledged last night at the dinner which the Japan Society gave in honor of Baron Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and the special Japanese financial mission which is headed by Baron T. Megata. Baron Megata declared that with China and Japan an economic unit and with the United States in co-operation, a new situation in Asia would be formed which would be a check to the militarism and selfishness of any power in the world.

"Japan's economic well-being is dependent on China," said Baron Megata. "China and Japan form, as it were, an economic unit. China cannot go forward without Japan; Japan needs a strong and prosperous China. Japan's energy and forwardness might well be joined with China's resources and this union, with the co-operation of the United States, would provide means for the uplifting of the new Asia. The new State of Asia, enlightened and strengthened, will be the only check to militarism and selfishness of any power which tends to encroach upon less advanced, less prepared and perhaps less organized nations."

Baron Megata dwelt on the work Japan was doing in behalf of her allies in the world war. He said she had already accommodated the Entente directly or indirectly with 1,100,000,000 yen. She was making munitions as fast as possible, he said, but she was hampered by the lack of raw materials. He expressed the hope that this country would soon be able to export steel plates, bars, tubes, &c., to meet Japanese wants. Baron Megata declared that there was no need to fear Japan's becoming an aggressive militaristic power. Her army and navy, he said, were meant for defense.

Baron Saito said the war against a common foe had brought the United States and Japan in close friendship—a friendship, he said, he hoped would never be broken.

"We are fighting against a common foe for a common cause," he said. "The bugbear of Japanese-American enmity has, I hope, gone forever. It behooves us all to keep careful guard on that friendship so that when peace comes again we shall be all the better friends. The coming of the Japanese mission at this juncture shows that Japan wants this nation's sympathy and appreciation. I make no doubt that the mission will be as successful as the war mission."

Darwin P. Kingsley introduced the speakers. Gerhard M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, delivered an address in which he blamed American's refusal to understand Japan for the lack of cordiality which has at times threatened amicable relations. He said this country had refused to understand England at times, and also had refused to appreciate the menace of Prussianism until she was driven to it. Another speaker was C. Koike, a member of the mission.

Mrs. Gerard Resting Easily.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the former Ambassador to Germany, was reported as resting comfortably last night in her apartments in the Hotel Ritz-Carlton following an operation for appendicitis on Monday. Mrs. Gerard is being attended by Drs. John F. Erdman of 50 West Fifty-second Street and Ludwig Kast of 771 Madison Avenue.

CHINA PROTESTS TO JAPAN.

Objects to Civil Administration Outside Tsing-Tao Area.

PEKING, Dec. 10.—The Chinese Government has protested to Japan in a note against the Japanese establishment of civil administration in Shantung territory outside of the Tsing-tao area.

The postponement of a settlement of this question until after the war is being sought by the Japanese authorities.

Jerusalem's Capture Pleases Pope.

ROME, Dec. 10, (delayed.)—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, tonight informed Pope Benedict of the capture of Jerusalem, which has produced a good effect here for the moral influence it may have.

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

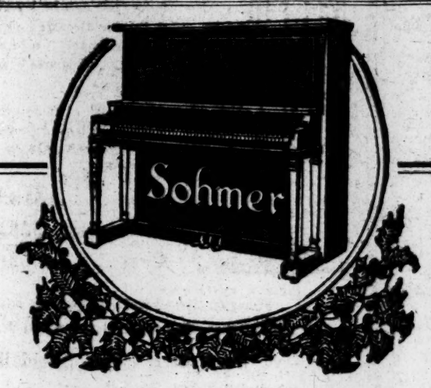
Smart Shoes
For Limited Incomes

¶ Women are finding it increasingly difficult to find shoes that are not only *smart* and *reasonable* in price but also thoroughly *practical*.

¶ The new low-heel model sketched above is *exceedingly good looking* and of *exceptional value*.

¶ *To be had in a splendid quality of Gun Metal Calf at*.....$6.00
¶ *In Mahogany Calf at*.....$6.50
¶ *Very stunning in combination of Patent Leather and White Calf*.....$6.50

¶ All three models express the *latest mode*, are well made from *excellent materials*, and more than usually desirable in these days when *careful spending* is the aim of every *patriotic* woman.



New $500 Sohmer Uprights for $390

Made to sell regularly at $500.00, we offer to Christmas buyers the balance of an uncatalogued style of Sohmer Upright for only $390.00.

These instruments are the finest type of Sohmer construction—new (not shopworn) in a late case design, and the number is limited.

An unusual opportunity to procure the "Soulful Sohmer" at the price of pianos of ordinary grade.

Used Sohmer Uprights $225 and Up
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Sohmer
FIFTH AVE. AT 32ND ST.
Open Evenings By Appointment.

It costs you no more to give good cigars than it does to give some he will not smoke. Make it

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"
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RANGING IN PRICE FROM
$2000 to $3900

So as to dispose of every car we have on hand before Show time (January 5), when we will bring out the new lines of cars, we will rent (to responsible people), any of our remaining closed or open cars, for $100 per month (more the first month).

You can rent one of these cars for a single month, or as much longer as you please, and by paying the difference at any time, you can own the car.

C. T. SILVER CO.
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Salesroom open evenings until midnight.

When You Change Your Table Drink
Your thoughts will naturally turn to
INSTANT POSTUM

This full bodied meal-time beverage has the smack and aroma of some of the really fine coffees you have used in times past.

It is made in the cup instantly—no boiling necessary, in just the strength you wish, and requires less sweetening than coffee because it is made of prime roasted cereals and pure cane molasses.

Instant Postum contains no coffee, or any harmful ingredient—just a pure, wholesome drink, healthful for young and old alike.

Made in America—Sold by grocers at the same fair price

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We Announce
The New STUTZ Enclosed Body Models

In the past STUTZ cars of the open body type have been universally noted for their power, speed and stamina. Now come the new Limousine, Brougham, and Sedan bodies, mounted on the incomparable STUTZ chassis. They are designed to meet every weather requirement.

You are invited to inspect these beautiful cars, which cannot fail to command your admiration.

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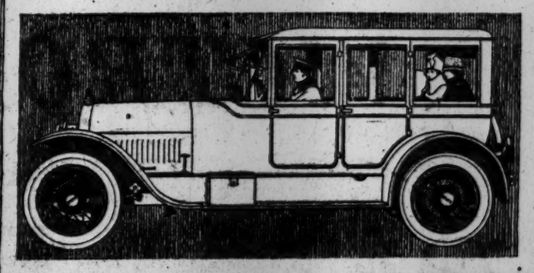

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WHERE IT WILL HAVE ON DISPLAY ALL MODELS
"Burford" MOTOR TRUCKS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ON ALL MODELS
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The Soldier at Night

NEEDS a watch with a luminous dial that is *self* luminous; that is, one that does not have to be exposed to the light rays in order to shine at night. Beware of many worthless so-called luminous paints. Go to Gutter's for this reliable

Military Watch

Special, $14.75
(Ask for 7-31)

with 7-jewe well-known Waltham movement, and nickel case with a beautiful novel back of 14 karat gold on white metal; pig skin strap.

See and select a gift from Gutter's window on your way home to-night. Best values in New York.

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Tire Economy Store; All Makes
Saving You 15% to 50%
Finest Stock Tubes and Tires Anywhere!
Some Soiled or Used Shoes, Cheap!
Big Sizes and Odd Sizes, Sacrificed!
Ford Size Tires, $6.00 up.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

WOMEN TO MAKE WAR ON FOES AT POLLS

Preliminary Conference Decides to Carry Fight Into Next Congressional Election.

AIM DRIVE AT DEMOCRATS

Leaders Now at Washington, However, Express Hope of Victory in Present Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Congressional Conference of the National Woman Suffrage Association, as a prelude to the opening sessions of the forty-ninth annual convention starting tomorrow, practically clinched today the national body's determination to enter Congressional politics during the coming year in the hope of electing enough pro-amendment Representatives to assure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony bill by the next Congress. The whole subject was thrashed out at a secret conference of the Executive Council and State leaders today. While the deliberations were secret, it can be stated that no material opposition developed, and that the conversion of the National Association to a militant body practically is assured.

Four hundred women will visit the Capitol tomorrow to present arguments in favor of the Federal amendment. Senators from each State will receive delegations in their offices, and all the members of the House have been invited to attend their respective State hearings.

Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State Chairman, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman of the New York suffragists, were primed tonight for their attack tomorrow upon the New York Congressional delegation. The women are to gather in Senator Calder's office, and there they propose to present their brief for national enfranchisement to as many New York members of Congress as may be persuaded to listen. The State victory will be stressed particularly as a reason why New York's Federal legislators should get behind the movement to enfranchise the women of all the country.

The amount of attention devoted to the program for 1918 and possibly ensuing years by the party leaders has aroused much gossip here among friends and foes of the amendment. Foes of the amendment assert the suffragists realize that their amendment-drive upon the present session of Congress is hopeless and that they are devoting their attention to next year because their own careful canvasses have shown them this year is lost. Outwardly, at any rate, the demeanor of the party heads is one of smiling confidence. To offset the uneasiness in the ranks, born of wonder as to why a body proclaiming victory within its grasp should be openly devoting its time to planning the tactics of the next fight, some of the suffragists pointed to tonight's reception, at which the delegates were the guests of the wives of various members of the President's Cabinet. They asserted that the Administration, deeming it unwise for reasons of its own to offer open encouragement to the amendment cause, had chosen this subtle method of displaying its sympathy. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National President, has admitted, however, that no direct aid from President Wilson is expected just now.

Despite the impending metamorphosis of the national body which will change it from a propaganda association with its direct political efforts confined to missionary work in Washington to a powerful factor in every Congressional election, the proponents of the new program assert that their efforts in the new direction can be exerted in very narrow territory. Miss Katherine Smith, Executive Secretary of the party, said today that the Democratic majority in the House had approached so near the vanishing point that the party itself never would permit any man to run for Congress with an anti-amendment plank in his personal platform, lest feminine support of his opponent elect a Republican.

This they say will insure the success of their efforts in any particular district, provided they can command the support of their 2,000,000 enrolled women members. The possibility of concentrating the fight in a few districts with the national resources of the body massed behind the local drive, appeals frankly to the women as putting within their hands the means of fashioning a most powerful weapon.

SUGAR DEALERS REFUND.

Alleged Profiteering Taken Up by Food Administrators.

The taking of testimony on the costs of milk distribution before the Federal Milk Commission in the City Hall and the trial of two wholesale firms for alleged profiteering in sugar marked the activities of the various Food Administrators in this city yesterday. In both sugar cases the dealers agreed to refund overcharges and to keep within the letter of the law in future. The board sat in the assembly room of its new headquarters, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. John Mitchell presided.

Herman Dworkin of 292 Second Street was charged with having received more for sugar than the price fixed, and with having required customers to buy other articles in order to get sugar. Goldberg & Harris of 205 East Fourth Street were charged with having sold sugar at as high as 18 cents a pound. The firm denied this, but admitted having charged 12 cents a pound.

The Committee for the Protection of Warehouses and Food Supply, of which W. Forbes Morgan is the Chairman, met to consider measures for the protection of food supplies stored here and on Long Island and in Westchester County. One of the suggestions considered was the making it obligatory to place many lights about warehouses where food is stored. This suggestion came from Police Commissioner Woods.

The delegates at the convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers at the Educational Alliance yesterday discussed plans whereby the price of milk could be regulated with justice both to the farmer and the consumer. Irving Tiger, a Jewish farmer of Ferndale, N. Y., advised the appointment by the Governor of a committee which should fix the legal price of milk once every two weeks. The delegates decided to give the plan further consideration.

TO ASK FOR £550,000,000.

Bonar Law Will Move to Raise Year's Credits to £2,450,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons tomorrow the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, will move a credit of £550,000,000, bringing the total for the fiscal year 1917-18 to £2,450,000,000.

In reply to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said that the number of standard ships completed and started on a voyage up to Nov. 30 was seven, the gross tonnage being 47,234. One vessel had been sunk. These figures, he added, were misleading, because the new tonnage completed in November was very much greater than the tonnage of the standard ships completed and was within measurable distance of the tonnage losses through enemy attacks. A large number of standard ships, he said, were approaching completion.

Christmas "Smokes" for Soldiers.

A fund of $10,000 has been raised by fifty foreign language newspapers in the United States to buy Christmas "smokes" for the American soldiers in France and 21,000 cartons of cigarettes and tobacco have been sent to the Red Cross for shipment to the expeditionary forces. Small funds ranging from $1 to $500 were sent in by newspapers printed in Chinese, Polish, French, Hungarian, Yiddish, Italian, Syrian, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Greek, and Dutch.

REPORTS SUFFRAGE AND 'DRY' MEASURES

Judiciary Committee of House Allows Seven Years for Vote of States on Them.

SUFFRAGISTS' PLEA FUTILE

Members Decline to Delay Action—Passage of the Prohibition Resolution Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House Judiciary Committee today reported favorably the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, and reported without recommendation the proposed constitutional woman suffrage amendment resolution. Both resolutions were amended since their original introduction, the first in important particulars.

As amended, the prohibition resolution provides that the manufacture and sale of liquors must stop in the United States one year after the adoption of the resolution by the necessary number of States, and the States have seven years within which to act upon it. Another change made by the committee in the resolution, which has been adopted by the Senate, makes it obligatory upon the States as well as the Federal Government to enforce the article. Seven years likewise is allowed the States to act upon the suffrage amendment.

It is predicted by Congressmen that the House will adopt the prohibition resolution on Monday. It was favorably reported by a vote of 15 to 5. Those opposed were: Igoe, Missouri; Gard, Ohio; Steele, Pennsylvania; Graham, Pennsylvania, and Dyer, Missouri. There was little opposition to reporting the suffrage resolution, only two votes being recorded against it—Welsh of Massachusetts and Whaley of South Carolina.

Representative Edwin Y. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the prohibition resolution, and the House fixed next Monday for a vote. Mr. Webb was instructed by his committee to request of the Rules Committee that a day for disposition of the suffrage resolution be fixed before the Christmas holiday recess.

Opposition by Suffragists.

The opposition of the suffragist forces to action by the Judiciary Committee increased today. A large delegation besieged the committee members and urged that no action be taken now. They made the plea that the measure should be referred to the new Suffrage Committee of the House, where a favorable report might be obtained. Mr. Webb and his associates declined to listen to their plea, declaring that the matter had been thoroughly discussed and the advocates had been storming Congress for months for action. Anti-suffrage forces were on hand to urge prompt action, and charged the pro-forces with counseling delay because defeat for the resolution was certain if the House acted on it before the holidays.

As the House Judiciary Committee amended the Senate prohibition resolution it reads:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislators of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE —.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all the territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

Text of Suffrage Resolution.

The suffrage resolution carries the same preamble and then provides:

ARTICLE —.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided by the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Section 3. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

Representative Raker, author of the resolution and Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, will make a fight in the House for postponement by having the resolution referred to his committee. Indications are that both resolutions will be disposed of by the House next week, by the adoption by a two-thirds vote of the prohibition measure and defeat of the suffrage resolution by a narrow majority.

Eight damage suits for $50,000 each were filed today against the three Commissioners who govern the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the jail here by the Woman's Party militants recently imprisoned for picketing the White House. The women charged assault and conspiracy.

REDUCES ALCOHOL IN BEER.

President Issues Proclamation Making It 2 3-4 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the request of Food Administrator Hoover President Wilson issued tonight a proclamation reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 2¾ per cent. The use of grain for brewing will be cut by the order about 30 per cent.

The proclamation had been held up pending a decision as to whether the percentage should be based upon volume or upon weight. It finally was decided to set a weight standard to protect brewers of ales and stouts in whose heavier product the alcoholic content runs higher by volume.

A remembrance from the heart to the palate —25 IN-B-TWEEN Cigars in a dainty, climate-proof Christmas Box—$1.25. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.
At Your Dealer, Club, Hotel, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc. Baltimore, Md

Furs
For Christmas Gifts
Superior in quality
Distinctive in style

Exceedingly Smart Coats of Hudson Seal, Mink, Mole, Natural Muskrat, Beaver, Etc.
COATEES, CAPES, STOLES, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS.

Furs received for Storage at all times of the year.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue at 36th St., New York

COOK'S Imperial
Extra Dry Champagne

It takes a certain peculiar soil to grow grapes which are best fitted for making a champagne whose flavor has body and whose bouquet is full. The excellence of Cook's Imperial is largely due to the fact that the fine grapes of which it is made are grown on just this kind of soil. For its purity, flavor, bouquet and life—order Cook's Imperial Extra Dry.

Sold Everywhere—Served Everywhere
AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

LAND PROBLEM.
Senator Warren G. Harding contributes an article on helping the farm movement by providing farms for returning soldiers to The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Who wouldn't be glad to get a Victrola for Christmas!

Surely your family will be delighted to have the world's greatest artists sing and play for them on Christmas morning! And you can easily give them that pleasure.

With a Victrola they can enjoy the magnificent voices of Caruso, Alda, Calvé, Culp, de Gogorza, De Luca, Farrar, Galli-Curci, Gluck, Homer, Journet, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, and other famous singers. The exquisite art of Elman, Paderewski, Powell, Zimbalist, and other renowned instrumentalists. The greatest orchestras. The greatest bands. The greatest comedians. What a splendid Christmas that will be!

Victrola XVII, $265
Victrola XVII, electric, $325
Mahogany or oak

$20 to $400

Victor dealers everywhere.
Ask your nearest dealer for demonstration.

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To-day Is Halifax Day
AT
HERO LAND

This is **your** opportunity to help the victims of the terrible disaster.

All the gate receipts to-day as well as the receipts of a majority of the committees participating in this most wonderful of spectacles will go at once to the relief of the Halifax sufferers, and will be cabled direct to the Canadian Government.

YOUR CHECK SENT TO CHARLES H. SABIN, TREASURER, HERO LAND, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, FOR ANY AMOUNT, IF DESIGNATED FOR THE HALIFAX VICTIMS, WILL GO IN FULL WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION WHATSOEVER FOR THIS PURPOSE.

HERO LAND, by universal popular demand, is to remain open three additional days, or until **NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.** It is open from 11 A. M. until 1 A. M. **You have but three days in which to see the greatest entertainment ever staged in New York.**

Aside from its wealth of amusement features there is offered at Hero Land a wonderful variety of articles suitable for Christmas gifts at prices much lower than they can be purchased at any store.

YOU ARE NOT SOLICITED TO BUY, but can procure at Hero Land remarkable bargains in articles for your own use, or for gifts, if you will but seek them out.

ONLY 3 MORE DAYS OF HERO LAND
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

General Admission, 50 Cents

WILL PUT WOMEN ON STATE COMMITTEE

Democrats Vote Unanimously to Add Fifteen to the Governing Body.

TO JOIN IN A WEEK

Senate Leader Instructed to Prepare Measure to Give Effect to Enfranchisement.

Women soon will be actively identified with the management of the Democratic Party in this State. The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted a resolution providing for an increase in its membership from 21 to 36, and directing Democratic State Chairman Edwin S. Harris to appoint women to fill the fifteen new places.

The action of the Executive Committee was by unanimous vote of all the members who attended. Chairman Harris said after the meeting that he would make the new appointments within a week or so, and that in the near future he would call another meeting of the committee, at which the women members would have an opportunity to be in attendance.

The Executive Committee is not the creature of any provision in the election law, but owes its existence entirely to rules adopted in the party councils under Section 39 of the election law. Its powers are wholly delegated powers, but nevertheless it is a factor of importance in the management of party affairs and the mapping out of party policies and campaign plans.

The resolution, which was introduced by W. Caryl Ely, one of the Executive Committee members from Erie County, follows:

Resolved, That the membership of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee be increased from twenty-one to thirty-six; that the additional fifteen members be women, and that these additional members be appointed as provided by law and the rules of this committee.

There was little or no debate on the resolution. When Chairman Harris put it to a vote all the members in attendance voted in the affirmative.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who represents the Democratic State organization on the Democratic National Committee, introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That Senator Robert F. Wagner, the Democratic leader in the Senate, be requested by the State organization to prepare and press for passage the necessary legislation to provide for the earliest possible enrollment and registration of the women voters in order that they may vote at the next election held in their communities.

The Executive Committee also adopted a resolution of condolence, occasioned by the recent death of Charles White, the referee, who for a long time was Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee. Here is the resolution:

The Democratic State Executive Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Charles White, for many years Sergeant at Arms of the State Committee.

Keen, alert, and indefatigable in the performance of his every duty, his untimely passing leaves a vacancy that cannot be filled. Widely known and affectionately regarded by his fellow-men, his loss is one deeply personal to each one of us and to every Democratic worker throughout the State. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this memorial of our profound sympathy in their bereavement be transmitted to his family and entered upon the records of this committee.

The members who attended the meeting yesterday, which was held at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, 1 East Thirty-fourth Street, were Chairman Edwin S. Harris and Secretary George R. Van Namee, Norman E. Mack of Erie, Melville Z. Haven of Onondaga, Michael J. Walsh of Westchester, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, Joseph I. Berry of Bronx, Edward Cox of Queens, Jeremiah F. Connor of Madison, Stanley Quinn of Kings, Melvin G. Palliser of New York, and W. Caryl Ely of Erie.

After the meeting the members were entertained at luncheon at the Democratic Club by Charles B. Alexander, who was identified with the financial management of the Democratic State campaign last year.

TANNER APPEALS TO WOMEN.

Urges Them to Join Old Parties for Effective Action.

Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to confer with the women on the best means to make use of their new citizenship gave a talk on the "Organization of Republican Women" at the meeting of the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's yesterday morning.

"My committee is going to report favorably to the County Committee," he said, "upon amending the election laws to give absolute equality and party organization to men and women alike. Until this becomes operative, which will probably be next Autumn, and as a temporary measure only, we have asked the women's committee in this county to designate a Chairman of the woman's division of the Republican Party and the women to choose a committee of their own to take up separately with the men district leaders the question of how best the women can organize in the districts.

"We urge them to do this aside from the educational work they are doing with the Woman Suffrage Party. This will afford them opportunity to do constructive work with the party with which they are naturally affiliated."

Mr. Tanner gave the women a history of third parties and told them that they were usually ephemeral. He mentioned the Independence League of this State and the Progressive Party, neither of which he said, was now of much political importance, though each had been influential. He gave as one reason to urge them to go into party work that they would be a strong numerical factor.

"I believe that women's interests, broadly speaking," he said, "are identical with those of men, and they will do more effective and constructive work inside of parties, because they will have fully one-half the votes. There is no more reason why there should be a woman's party in politics than that there should be a woman's Red Cross or a woman's church party. I hope the women will not attempt to organize along sex lines."

Ezra D. Prentice was another speaker who was afraid the women were going to get together and have a little political party all their own.

"There is no essential difference between men and women in politics," said Mr. Prentice. "There is no need of a woman's party, and I do not think it is the duty of women to divide. There are a great many problems that will come up after the war which will require the consideration of intelligent women and which they should be preparing to consider."

Major Francis R. Stoddard told the women of conditions at the front, including atrocities which he said the Germans committed on unarmed prisoners.

ANTIS TO FIGHT ON.

But Take No Steps to Resubmit Suffrage Question in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage ended its annual convention here today without settling the question as to how the votes-for-women issue is to be fought further in New York State. Failure of the national body to shingle out New York for aggressive action looking toward a resubmission of the question to a full suffrage vote means that the former New York State Association Opposed to Suffrage, recently converted into an adjunct of the national body, must handle the question as it sees fit.

Miss Mary E. Kilbreath, who recently succeeded Miss Alice Hill Chittenden as President of the State body, has expressed herself in favor of accepting the State issue as closed, and of confining the New York fight to opposing the national amendment propaganda. Thus far she has had the full support of her organization, and it hence is practically certain that for the present at least there will be no organized resubmission agitation in the State.

In her address to the delegates today Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of Senator Wadsworth and President of the association, declared that the keynote of the anti-suffrage campaign henceforth must be "to protect America from enemies from within its borders."

Mrs. Wadsworth declared a direct lesson in patriotism could be drawn from the New York State result.

"New York has furnished us with new ammunition," she said. "The Socialist-pacifist menace behind the woman suffrage movement is no longer a mere anti-suffrage argument. It is a mathematically demonstrated fact."

The officers for next year are:

President, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Mrs. John B. Heron, Miss Anne McIlvaine, Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. George Fuller, and Mrs. J. B. Evans; Secretary, Mrs. Robert Lansing, and Treasurer, Miss Anne Squire.

WILSON SUPPORTS NELSON.

Urges Minnesota Democrats to Elect Senator for Another Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—President Wilson has intervened in Minnesota politics for the return of Senator Nelson for another term. In a letter to leading Democrats of the State, he urges them not to allow Senator Nelson to retire, but re-elect him.

"I know Senator Nelson well, and I know that he would like to retire and spend his declining years in peace," the President is quoted as saying. "But if Senator Nelson was sure that he had but one year more to live, he owes that year to the country. With his ability and his knowledge of international affairs, his services are invaluable to the nation at this time."

The letter meets with the approval of Democratic leaders throughout the State.

QUITS PEACE LEAGUE.

Gardiner Objects to Effort to Crush Germany.

Charging that the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President William H. Taft is President, "seems now to have no policy except to join officially in the effort to crush Germany," Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me., has resigned as State Chairman of the Maine branch of the league. Mr. Gardiner is a successful lawyer of Boston and a prominent layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In his letter he says:

"The successful prosecution of the war will doubtless require all the resources of the nation and of all its citizens, men and women. But if the men who are charged with the fearful responsibility of carrying on the war need help from any volunteer societies, there are plenty of agencies, other than this league, through which its members can make, and are making, their offering to their country.

"The recent appeal of Lord Lansdowne, whether it succeeds or fails, is one example of what the league might have done in an effort to remain true to its original principles."

In his reply, accepting the resignation, William H. Short, Secretary of the league, says:

"The league has so often both declared and demonstrated that it is not a pacifist organization, that we are somewhat surprised that one of our State Chairmen should only now have discovered the fact.

"Since the platform of the league proposes a scheme for enforcing peace by joint economic and military action of the nations against any Government that begins war in the manner in which Germany precipitated the present struggle, it seems to our National Executive Committee that the league is only living up to and illustrating its teaching when it advocates a vigorous prosecution of this righteous war until Germany is—not 'crushed,' as you say, but—forced permanently to give up her plan of world domination by arms."

MURPHY'S POWWOW CHEERS BREADLINE

Big Chief Meets Henchmen from All Boroughs While Hylan Confers with Hearst's Agent.

O'REILLY SEES WHITMAN

Goes Direct from Mayor-Elect to the Governor's Rooms at the St. Regis.

Both the uptown and downtown divisions of the Democratic breadline received cheering news yesterday, for Charles F. Murphy conferred at Delmonico's with all the Democratic borough leaders on the distribution of patronage. Although Mayor-elect Hylan was in conference with L. J. O'Reilly, William R. Hearst's confidential man, while Murphy and his men were sitting about a table at Delmonico's, the patronage hunters at Hylan headquarters were not gloomy.

"Now we'll see some action soon," was the portent of comment exchanged by hunters for jobs at the headquarters of the Mayor-elect when they heard of the meeting at Delmonico's.

Those who attended the conference besides Mr. Murphy were John H. McCooey, Arthur H. Murphy, Dr. Arthur Keating, and Joseph F. O'Grady, Democratic leaders of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, respectively; Senators Robert F. Wagner and James A. Foley and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen. Many of the Tammany district leaders had talked with Mr. Murphy at Tammany Hall beforre he went uptown to preside at the Delmonico powwow.

Judge Hylan himself did not do anything yesterday to cheer those who are looking for an opportunity to serve the city during his administration. He remained behind closed doors with Mr. O'Reilly for nearly an hour and a half. Then Mr. O'Reilly shot straight up to the Hotel St. Regis and sent his card up to Governor Whitman, who was sojourning there. While Mr. O'Reilly was being conferred with, three delegations who had come to Hylan headquarters, either in quest of jobs or to give advice, tired of the long wait and left.

Mr. Hylan did not shed a ray of light on the purpose that had brought Mr. Hearst's political factotum to his headquarters at the very time that Murphy and his friends were holding secret council. Mr. Hearst has recommended the former County Chairman of his discarded league, Charles E. Gehring, for Police Commissioner, and it is also authentically reported that he is anxious to have the office of Corporation Counsel filled by one of his own lieutenants, Herbert R. Limburg. But if Mr. O'Reilly talked confidentially with the Mayor-elect about these and other appointments wanted for Mr. Hearst's former political henchmen, Judge Hylan certainly did not betray his confidence.

"Can you tell us something about the talk you had with the caller that stayed with you so long—Mr. O'Reilly?" Judge Hylan was asked when he emerged from his seclusion.

"Well, we talked about plans in general—nothing special," said the Mayor-elect. "Mr. Untermyer was there part of the time, and at one time there was a delegation of women in the inner room."

Judge Hylan was perfectly willing to say what the women called upon him for. It appears that they wanted to know whether he would give women a thought when he started ont to make his appointments.

"I told them that they would receive consideration," said the Mayor-elect. Everybody who calls upon Mayor-elect Hylan looking for a job is told that.

There was another delegation of women there asking Judge Hylan to appoint women on the new Board of Education. The Mayor-elect is already on record as favoring that idea, and he told the women so.

Mr. Hylan was asked if it were true that he had vetoed a proposal by his neighbors to make his journey to the City Hall on Jan. 1, when he takes office, the occasion for an automobile parade. It was proposed that the neighbors—and that includes all Brooklyn folk so minded—should pile into motor cars and trail along as Judge Hylan started for the scene of his future endeavors.

"The report is true," said the Mayor-elect. "I don't want anything of that kind. I am going to the City Hall for business, not for pleasure or empty show."

"Then Jeffersonian simplicity will mark your inauguration?" Judge Hylan was asked.

"It will, if I have anything to do with it," said the Mayor-elect.

Another candidate appeared yesterday to claim the privilege of becoming Charities Commissioner in the Hylan administration. He is Joseph D. Nunan, a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co., who lives in Brooklyn, and is a member of the Business Men's League. Mr. Nunan is a graduate of Fordham College.

Ex-Congressman George W. Loft, who may be presumed to have strong Tammany backing, is talked of as a possible head of the Charities Department.

BANK HONORS G. F. BAKER.

First National Displays Bronze Bust Given by H. C. Frick.

A handsome bronze bust of George F Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank and dean of Wall Street financiers, has just been erected in the bank's offices at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street. The bronze likeness is of heroic size and it stands on a high pedestal directly behind the desk of Francis L. Hine, the President. It is the work of J. Massey Rhind.

The bust was presented by Henry C. Frick, an old friend and admirer of the venerable banker. The gift was accepted by the Board of Directors, where Mr. Baker has only one vote, despite the fact that he is Chairman. Mr. Baker was much opposed to having the bust placed in the bank's offices, but it was set up on Sunday. When Mr. Baker got down to his office on Monday he entered his private room without seeing the bronze piece, but a little later he had occasion to enter the main office and when his eye spied the bust he quickly turned his head and promptly re-entered his private chamber. Mr. Baker is 78 years old.

Mr. Baker is the only living New York banker who has been memoralized in bronze. The Bankers Trust Company houses a marble testimonial to Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.

CHALLENGE SHIPBUILDERS.

Pacific Coast Yards Want Speed Contest with the East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Owners of shipyards on the Pacific Coast have sent a challenge for a speed contest to the shipbuilders of the Atlantic Coast. Business organizations in the Far West have offered a prize of $5,000 for each ship turned out in the thirty-five yards there handling Government contracts, before scheduled time, and are urging that every effort be made to outstrip the Eastern yards.

This telegram from the President of the Seattle Manufacturers' Association was made public by the Shipping Board today:

Dec. 8, 1917.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman United States Shipping Board: Duthie launched War General today, seventy-two days from laying of keel. He will launch War Fort first week in January, and says he will launch one ship per month hereafter. As you are already aware Skinner & Eddy launched one ship in sixty-four days from date keel was laid. Organized labor in ship yards and ship owners working together harmoniously with the object of showing how much quicker we can build a boat on the Pacific than you can on the Atlantic, and we invite both competitors and contest from any Eastern shipbuilder who thinks otherwise.

WILLIAM PIGOTT.

The vessels mentioned are cargo carriers of 8,800 tons capacity, contracted for with J. F. Duthie & Co. of Seattle.

The Shipping Board today announced the appointment of C. W. Cook, Pacific Manager of the American-Hawaiian Line, as an assistant to the Director of Traffic. Mr. Cook will have headquarters in San Francisco and will direct traffic on the Pacific Coast. He will have district superintendents in Portland, San Francisco, and other important ports.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box, 30c.—Advt.

KINGS REPUBLICANS APPLAUD GOVERNOR

Preparedness, Patriotism, and the Flag Filled Mr. Whitman's Speech.

NOT A SIGN OF HOSTILITY

Factional Leaders Were All on the Same Platform, but Under a Flag of Truce.

Governor Whitman went over to Brooklyn last night and delivered his long heralded speech before the Kings County Republican Committee. He selected preparedness, patriotism, and the flag as his topics, and leaders and members of the Kings County Republican organization, credited with deep-seated political animosity against the Governor, were compelled to rise and join in an ovation as he ended his speech with a fervent tribute to the soldier boys fighting Uncle Sam's battles abroad.

The only incident that might possibly be construed as a veiled attack on the Governor occurred before he made his appearance on the platform at the Kismet Temple, Herkimer Street and Nostrand Avenue, where the meeting was held. This was the introduction by Assemblyman James H. Caulfield, Jr., a follower of Jacob A. Livingston, Old Guard Republican boss of Brooklyn, of the following resolution, which was adopted with only three dissenting votes:

Whereas, There is upon the books of the State of New York a so-called direct primary law, providing for the nomination of certain candidates by a party vote of the people; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Kings County Republican Committee, so long as such law shall be in force, believe that all Republicans are morally bound to and should support regardless of individual preferences the regularly nominated candidates of their party.

Another resolution, denouncing the Republican primary frauds, was also introduced and carried with a ringing viva voce vote. The Governor, who himself repudiated William M. Bennett after he had won his nomination for Mayor in the Republican primaries, made only one reference to the municipal campaign, and that when he voiced his dissent from the introduction of the Hohenzollern issue by the advocates of Mayor Mitchel's re-election.

"I was firmly convinced," said the Governor, "that this so-called Hohenzollern issue was leading away from the accomplishment of the great purpose which is ours that I felt I could not do otherwise than dissent. The best proof of the unselfishness of the Republican Party, of its dedication to the holy cause to which this country is committed and of its proper understanding of the greatness of the struggle, will be in its determined refusal for one single instant or on any occasion to wave the flag of our country for any cause other than the cause of thhe country itself."

Governor Whitman pronounced "these the strongest and proudest days of the Republican Party," and pointed to its unflinching stand in support of President Wilson, his Administration, and his policies. In other warring countries, the Governor said—quoting a recent dispatch from Charles H. Grasty to THE NEW YORK TIMES—the Governments have faced contests at home which at times have overshadowed in bitterness the contests on the battle line.

After Governor Whitman was through speaking Executive Chairman Livingston, who is credited with the intention of starting a boom for Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey in an attempt to frustrate the Governor's third-term ambition, arose and proposed "a rising vote of thanks to Governor Whitman for his appearance here and for the elegant address he has given us." Mr. Livingston, earlier in the evening, had received an ovation. "Here comes a 'regular' Republican," shouted a man in the audience as he made his first appearance and then the crowd broke into cheers.

All the factional leaders in the Kings County Republican organization sat on the platform, but their demeanor toward each other was frigid, and it was easy to see that they met under a flag of truce. In addition to Mr. Livingston, there were F. J. H. Kracke, Mr. Whitman's prospective appointee for Public Service Commissioner and his spokesman with the Brooklyn Republicans; State Controller Eugene M. Travis, former County Chairman Jacob L. Brenner, and Alfred E. Yass, the present Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, who presided.

HOPE TO FREE STIELOW.

Attempt to Fix Murders on Two Others Will Be Made.

Stuart M. Kohn, counsel for Charles Friedrich Stielow, the farmhand who was convicted of the murder of Charles Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in March, 1915, announced yesterday that he would take steps at once to obtain the complete exoneration of his client. Kohn has been fighting to save Stielow from the electric chair for two years. He declared yesterday that the re-examination of the evidence would undoubtedly reveal convincing proof that Stielow did not commit the murders.

Dispatches from Albion, N. Y., stated that George A. Bond, the Governor's special investigator, had arrived there yesterday and was prepared to present evidence to the Grand Jury accusing Irwin King and Clarence O'Connell of the murder. The Grand Jury of Orleans County will convene today, and it is expected that King will appear as a witness to repeat the confession which he has already made to Mr. Bond.

Saratoga Vichy

A Promoter of Health
A Joy to the Epicure

Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit, Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, and All Other First-Class Grocers.

WATER DAMAGED
Auto Robes

Last Saturday night a tenant over our Nassau Street Store let the water run. It leaked through and slightly stained some of our Auto Robes.

ONE LOT OF 75 ROBES—REGULAR PRICE $7.50 TO $10.00
Sale Price $3.89
Other quality robes—prices in proportion

OTHER ITEMS FOR THE AUTO THAT WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AT REDUCED PRICES.

Weed Chains—Slightly Rusted
For Sale at Our Nassau St. Store Only

WE HANDLE EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOMOBILE AND SAVE YOU MONEY

Times Square Auto Supply Co.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS
78 NASSAU ST., NEAR FULTON
Other Branches, 56th St., Broadway, 90 Chambers St., Near Broadway

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

The Joy of Living

The full joy of living is your right. To have your heritage of health you must do something to get it.

The health of the body depends largely upon the condition of the blood.

If your blood is strong in iron and rich in red cells, each day's tasks are delightful adventure—you enjoy life to the full.

But, if your blood is thin and sluggish, energy-draining poisons accumulate and prevent brain, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs—every vital organ—from working properly. So you only half-live. To get well try a course of

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Real Pepto-Mangan is sold only in this bottle and enclosed in sealed package shown above

Pepto-Mangan restores the health by invigorating the very source of health—the blood. It charges the blood with iron, and creates millions of vigorous new red blood cells.

Unhealthy blood flies certain danger signals. Some of them are: a loss of interest in work and play, unrefreshing sleep, nervousness, uncertain temper, loss of appetite, easily-provoked fatigue, and too many "off-days."

A course of Pepto-Mangan will help you as it has helped millions during the past twenty-five years.

Blood that is strong in iron and rich in red cells drives out the life-sapping poisons and waste tissue as a spring flood scours debris from a river's bank.

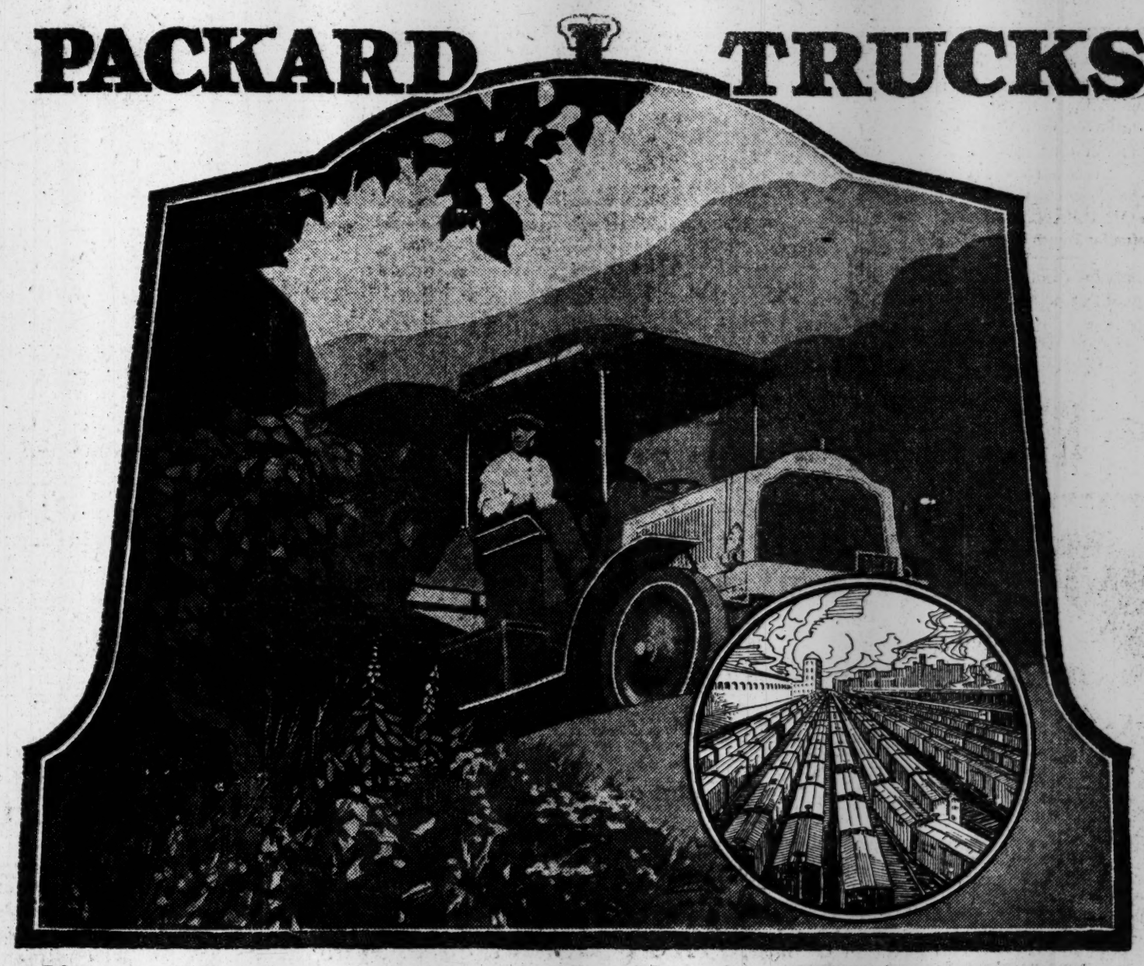
For these reasons—because it rebuilds the body by rebuilding the blood—Pepto-Mangan is a valuable tonic for the anemic, the overworked and worried, the weak, the aged, and the pale, puny child.

Pepto-Mangan cannot disturb the most fastidious stomach. Its taste is exceedingly pleasant. It can be had at all drug stores.

Friendly Warning. There are many counterfeits. Reject them all. Accept only Gude's Pepto-Mangan in bottles and packages as pictured here. It is never sold in bulk.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

PACKARD TRUCKS



Cut down congestion! Keep your freight moving with Packard trucks.

Not inside costs, but command of shipments is now the question of gravest import to business men.

Traffic congestion is growing. Two great railroads—the Pennsylvania and New Haven—have had to curtail less-than-carload service at New York and Philadelphia.

To meet this situation, prudent executives are adopting Packard *direct transportation.* For local hauling or distant delivery, Packard silent, chainless trucks are proving cheap, swift and certain carriers.

For instance, three five-tonners broke a local freight blockade in Detroit recently and saved a tile plant from a shut-down. Another Packard is averaging 180 miles a day on a delivery circuit of 1,500 miles.

Call on Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway at 61st Street. Branches in Brooklyn, White Plains, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, Poughkeepsie, Jersey City, Springfield, Pittsfield, Hartford, New London. *Ask the man who owns one.*

Packard

From Alaska to the Alhambra

Laughing Bill Hyde

By REX BEACH

$1.35

You know what kind of a story Rex Beach tells—he has entertained you too often for you to forget. In this newest book there's a touch of Alaska, a bit of business, some foot-racing fun, a flash of Oriental realism, and a large amount of heart-warming human nature—perhaps even a little more humor than usual.

Get it at your bookseller's today

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We have brought our stock to the highest point of completeness in all lines—Holiday Books, Fiction, Classics, Juveniles, Biographies, Travel Books, War Books, Finely Bound Books, everything.

All Books of All Publishers

Such writers as these—Booth Tarkington, Owen Wister, Gouverneur Morris, John Burroughs, George Ade, Julian Street, and a host of other writers, artists, poets and sculptors have joined in making up a wonderful book, a tribute to our brave Ally, called

"FOR FRANCE"—$2.50

(Profits for French Heroes' Fund.)

The season's book that solves the problem of a jolly gift to children is

"JOHN MARTIN'S ANNUAL."

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Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c., 50c. $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

THE GIFT FOR HIM

SUMMIT Town and Country COAT

The leather lined body and leather sleeves keep the arms and body warm and comfortable.

The patented Knit-Nek and wristlets protect the throat and wrists from cold and wind.

Every military man, golfer, trap-shooter, and every one who loves outdoor sports needs one.

For sale at all first class sporting goods departments.

Guiterman Bros., *Makers*, St. Paul, Minn.

Rector's

Broadway at 48th Street
"Known the World Over"
Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50

WHEN THE PRESIDENT DELIVERED HIS MESSAGE.

Scene in the House of Representatives when the President delivered his address to Congress Dec. 4, reproduced in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands. 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FORD FOR UNIFIED RAILROAD SYSTEM

Manufacturer Says There Are Too Many Companies Looking After Themselves.

LIGHTER CARS HIS PLAN

Declares It Is Time to Stop Trying to Solve Carrier Problem by Wall Street Bookkeeping.

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, in a statement made public for him yesterday, declared that locomotives and cars were too heavy, and should be made lighter. He said that four-fifths of the work of the railroads was in hauling dead weight, and pointed out that the rolling stock on a passenger train was fifty to 100 times as heavy as the people hauled.

"Who would carry home twenty-five pounds of flour in a hundred-pound market basket?" he asked. Mr. Ford said it was time to stop trying to solve the railroad problem by bookkeeping in Wall Street, and that the time had come to tackle the problem practically.

"The United States needs one unified railroad system tying together all parts of the country," the statement says. "Instead, we have hundreds of separate railroad companies, each looking after itself or trying to get the best of its neighbors.

"Through the proxy system control of our railroads has passed largely to bankers living in New York and other large cities. These banker-managers were like a factory owner who sits the whole time in his office without ever going into the shop to see how the work is being done. These bankers were busy in their offices with stocks, bonds, commissions, and syndicate arrangements—but who ever saw them go to a point of congestion or railroad trouble to see what was the matter with their railroad?

"Transportation, like agriculture and manufacture, is a basic industry. Railroad management requires technically trained men, who know how to run engines, machines, dig tunnels and design better equipment.

Says Cars Are Too Heavy.

"Heavy cars require heavy engines, more coal, heavier bridges, heavier rails, greater strains in starting and stopping, and result in increased waste and depreciation.

"Four-fifths of a railroad's work is hauling the deadweight of its own wastefully heavy engines and cars. This is why railroad Presidents have such a hard time to figure out freight and passenger rates high enough on the 20 per cent. of live load to cover the cost of hauling this 80 per cent of deadweight.

"A new motto—Service—must be adopted by the railroads. Constantly appealing of 15 per cent. increases to protect stocks and bonds does not solve our transportation problem.

"High freight rates are a barrier to standardized industries producing for a wide market. It costs hardly one dollar's worth of coal more to run a passenger train with its seats filled than half empty. To get more revenue the banker mind tries to raise rates. The new spirit of service reduces the rates and permits great numbers of people to ride and thereby increases its earnings. Service at low prices brings out the paying power of the millions.

"By a wrong rate policy in the past railroads have helped congest population in great terminal cities. This may pay big dividends, but banking men and industries in great cities do not make a healthy nation.

"In many sections we have two roads where there ought to be one. In other places there is open land without railroads.

Urges Railroad Unity.

"Population should be more evenly distributed over our land. We must unify our railroads into a single national system whose first purpose is to give transportation service.

"Bookkeeping cannot solve this problem. A management with a national policy that knows what it wants, that can make steel, run engines, dig tunnels, that can keep the people's interest before local or personal interests, is what we need.

"Such railroad leadership must be protected against politics and wire-pulling. The benefits from such a policy will be so great that all the moneys that have been put into the railroads in an honest way can easily be paid off.

"To supplement our railroad system we can build concrete roads that will last hundreds of years with low upkeep charges.

"In the country 80 per cent. of the road hauling is done on 20 per cent. of the highways. If this 20 per cent. of the roads is rebuilt of concrete, trucks and automobiles will take over much of the short-haul business and bring land and city nearer together."

ONE-PAGE NAVY REPORT.

Admiral Taylor Uses Few Words in Telling of Great Building Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A single printed page constitutes the annual report, made public today, of Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, although that officer is carrying out the largest naval building program ever entered upon by any nation.

More than 800 vessels are under construction, from dreadnoughts and battle cruisers of a size never before contemplated, to submarine chasers designed, built, and sent abroad immediately after the declaration of war. In some cases a year has been saved in the construction of destroyers. Vessels not expected for delivery until late in 1918 are today in actual service in European waters.

INTERNED GERMAN GETS OUT ON PAROLE

F. A. Borgermeister Enjoying Three Weeks' Freedom in Dutchess County.

TAKEN AS DANGEROUS ALIEN

Was Connected with Kaiser's Embassy and Acted as Heynen's Adviser—$25,000 Security Given.

F. A. Borgermeister, who was arrested early in July as a dangerous enemy alien, and subsequently interned at Fort Oglethorpe, has received a three weeks' leave of absence, by order of the authorities in Washington, and is at present "somewhere in Dutchess County." Borgermeister was an associate of Carl Heynen, one of the principal German agents in the United States, and shared offices with Heynen in the Hamburg-American Building, up to the time of his arrest. Heynen, who was arrested at the same time, is still at the Oglethorpe detention camp, according to last reports received in New York, and so far as is known a leave of absence has not been granted him.

Borgermeister under the terms of his parole is permitted to go anywhere in Dutchess County. He is forbidden to leave the county, and, it was said at the Federal Building yesterday, is required to report daily to a prominent citizen of Dutchess County, whose name was not disclosed by the Federal authorities. Until within a few months of the time that the United States declared war on Germany Borgermeister was connected with the German Embassy and was, perhaps, the most confidential of Heynen's advisers. Heynen is reputed to have been the Kaiser's personal representative in the United States after the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff. Before the European war he was for many years the German Consul General in Mexico City, and also Hamburg-American manager there. Before becoming associated with Heynen, Borgermeister was confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, the financial attaché of the German Embassy, who is generally credited with having acted as paymaster of the plots which were instigated by von Papen, Boy-Ed, and other high German officials.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox said last night that he did not know what the grounds were for granting a three weeks' parole to Borgermeister. Mr. Knox said that all he knew of the matter was that the parole was granted by Washington and that the $25,000 security which was deposited with the Government as a pledge of the good behavior of Borgermeister consisted of that amount of Liberty bonds.

"Under the terms of the parole granted Borgermeister," Mr. Knox said, "he is required to remain within the boundaries of Dutchess County. If he oversteps those boundaries he forfeits the $25,000 bond and will be immediately reinterned."

Rudolph Hecht, the German banker, whose arrest followed those of Heynen and Borgermeister, is at liberty on a parole similar to that granted to Borgermeister. Hecht's parole still has about two weeks to run. Like Borgermeister, he furnished a bond of $25,000, and under the terms of his release reports daily to Mr. Knox, and also to a civilian supervisor. The supervisor in this case, it was stated at the Federal Building, is Otto H. Kahn. It was explained that Mr. Kahn had known Hecht prior to the war, and that in acting as supervisor he represented the Government of the United States.

Certain influential friends of Hecht are said to be at work in an effort to have his parole made permanent. Hecht at the time of his arrest was an official of the firm of Chandler & Co., Incorporated, investment security bankers. Hecht is a fellow-member, with the Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral von Tirpitz, in the Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel.

MOVE TO SAFEGUARD SHIPPING AND PIERS

Aldermen Consider Ordinance to Prevent Fires in New York Harbor.

Prompted by the Halifax accident, Acting Mayor Dowling yesterday had introduced in the Board of Aldermen an ordinance to amend Article II. of Chapter 12 of the Code of Ordinances relating to fire prevention, to decrease the danger of fire at piers at which cotton and naval stores are being handled or stored. The proposed ordinance provides that steam vessels shall cover securely their funnels or smokestacks with efficient metal "spark arresters" when crossing the pierhead line, in approaching any grain elevators or any pier at which cotton or naval stores are being handled; that hatch combings on vessels shall be protected while cotton or naval stores are being loaded or unloaded; that steam shall be kept up on such vessels to enable a full stream of water to be turned on in case of fire upon or alongside such vessel, and that each vessel shall have sufficient hose on board. The resolution was referred to the General Welfare Committee.

OSCAR LEWISOHN'S ESTATE.

His Wife Is the Only Beneficiary—Value $6,000,000.

The will of Oscar Lewisohn, who died suddenly on Dec. 3, was filed for probate yesterday. It leaves the entire estate, of more than $6,000,000 to his wife, Edna May Lewisohn, former actress, with the exception of a bequest of $500 to a servant. The testator also asked his wife to pay out of her share of the estate legacies of $500 each to each person employed in his household more than two years. The employe named in the will was Georgina Walker.

The will, made on Feb. 26, 1915, leaves Mrs. Lewisohn $125,000 outright, and gives her the remainder of the estate in trust, with power to dispose of the principal at her death. If she fails to do so the principal will be divided among the heirs at law. Mr. Lewisohn named his wife, his brother, Jesse, and brother-in-law, Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, as trustees. Mr. Lewisohn's brothers and sisters, who were not named as legatees, were Frederick, Walter, and Jesse, Mrs. Lillie L. Vogel, Mrs. Julia Henry of London, and Alice and Irene Lewisohn.

While the petition accompanying the will stated that Mr. Lewisohn left no real estate in this country and had personal property of more than $10,000, it was stated that the value is at least $6,000,000. He had valuable realty holdings in London.

PEACE PRIZE TO RED CROSS.

International Committee of Geneva Gets Nobel Award for 1917.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1917 has been awarded the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva.

The Peace Prize reserved from 191, when no award was made, was added by unanimous action of the custodians to the special fund of the Red Cross International Committee.

Established 1723

MEN'S FUR and FUR-LINED COATS

Ready and Custom Made

MOTOR ROBES

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 1 P. M. (D. L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 3 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:30 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway — Cor. Wall St.
" — " 26th St.
Brooklyn, 525 Fulton St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements on page 13.—Advt.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

UNIFORMS

The military swing to an overcoat, or the military "set-up" to an officer's uniform, depends finally on the skill of the tailor who is responsible for the fitting.

In the department where we sell officers' uniforms and overcoats ready for immediate wear, we entrust the final fittings only to the fitters in our custom tailoring department, and while we make overcoats and uniforms to measure, one bought ready for immediate wear, in order to secure a perfect fit, receives the same attention before leaving our establishment that we give to those made strictly to measure.

This department of our business enjoys the patronage of a great number of young officers in the Service who have found in De Pinna uniforms those attributes of quality and correctness of style that have always been associated with De Pinna clothing for the young man in civil life.

Officers' Uniforms, $48 and upwards.
Officers' Overcoats, $55 and upwards.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Notice of Sale of Distillery

The Commercial Distilling Company

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Pursuant to resolution adopted unanimously at the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Auction, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of December, 1917, at the office of said company, 501 Prairieton Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind., its distilling plant and property.

The plant consists of a modern 11,000 bushel capacity fully equipped spirit distillery in good condition for operation, with ample railroad facilities, advantageously located in the corn belt and coal fields.

The property offered for sale will include the distillery plant, brick warehouses (50,000 barrels capacity), cattle barns (for 3000 head), feed drying and evaporating plant, switches, tracks and sidings, all buildings, and the ground on which these are located (about 40 acres), distillery apparatus, engines, boilers and other machinery and appliances appertaining to the conduct of distillery operations, but not including materials, supplies, manufactured products and bills or accounts receivable.

The company proposes to retain the right of storage of distilled spirits now in bond and the bottling in bond privileges and reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Correspondence and inspection of property is solicited.

THE COMMERCIAL DISTILLING COMPANY
JOHN E. BEGGS,
President and General Manager.

An AMPICO

Reproducing Piano

THE SUPREME CHRISTMAS GIFT

KNABE

MUSIC—The Spirit of Christmas

WHAT a wonderful Christmas! This has been a real family reunion of the happiest kind. Dad and Mother were with us—the whole family was here, even to Uncle Bob, who came all the way from Denver just to be here this one day. As we were sitting round the table at the end of our Christmas dinner we heard the lovely strains of "Holy Night" float softly through the air. It was perfect, played as if by some great musician. You should have seen the expressions of wonderment and delight on every face! The playing stopped for a moment and then again its lovely voice sang forth—this time in the exquisite and appealing beauty of the "Cantique Noel."

As if by one accord, we all rose from the table and went into the living room, to see this great musician who was playing so perfectly for us. I drew back the curtain to the music room and they saw this wonderful piano *playing alone!* It was our great gift to the whole family—an Ampico Reproducing Piano.

This has been our economical Christmas. Jack and I had determined to waste no money in useless trifles this year. We bought a few toys for the children and then bought this big gift for each other and the whole family, and it has already proved itself to be the biggest and happiest gift we could have selected. All through this year and in the years to come the Ampico is going to mean more and more to us. I had never realized what wonderful joys there were awaiting us in music.

Already I can see how interested the children have become in fine music, how it is widening their imaginations, how deep its influence in forming their tastes. And to the rest of us it is a constant source of pleasure. We have practically stopped going the round of theatres, restaurants and the hundred other lighter amusements on which we used to waste so much time. We have found a richer and more satisfying world of pleasure *in our own Ampico!*

Make this a musical Christmas in *your* home. Music you will find ever satisfying, ever new, ever delightful. And in the Ampico you will find the perfect instrument for your home music. Tone for tone, touch for touch, each minute cadence will come to you, exactly as you have heard the talented artist, who recorded the roll, playing on the concert stage. You have but to touch a lever to fill your home with music of exquisite beauty. Here indeed is the Ideal Christmas Gift—the perfecting touch to your home life.

THE AMPICO IN THE KNABE,
Uprights, $1,250 and $1,350; Grands, $2,050

THE AMPICO IN THE HAINES BROS., $950
THE AMPICO IN THE FRANKLIN, $800

Convenient Terms of Payment Arranged. Pianos and Players Taken in Exchange.
DAILY DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE AMPICO STUDIO

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

CITY'S 100 NEEDIEST CASES

New York Responds Quickly to The Times Appeal.

NINE CASES PROVIDED FOR

In Two Days $10,968 Has Been Received, Against $4,947 Last Year.

The call for aid for New York's Hundred Neediest Cases has porduced a far greater popular response this year than on any preceding year. While few contributions have been large, the total number has been so much greater than in the past as to make it certain that New York has not been dulled to wretchedness and suffering at home by the constant appeals of three and a half years to relieve miseries on a huge scale in Europe.

The total contributions for the One Hundred Neediest Cases yesterday had reached the figure of $10,988.65. Last year at the end of the first Tuesday of the campaign it was $4,947, and on the preceding year $7,072. On all preceding years the large subscriptions have been more numerous than this year, but the immense number of small contributions has far more than made up the difference.

The response has not been from New York City alone. Many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES in up-State cities, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and in Massachusetts have sent contributions after reading the roll of 100 cases, where small sums would allay intense suffering, keep families from being scattered while the bread-winner was being restored to health and avert hardships and save lives in many ways.

Total of $8,000 Yesterday.

The campaign reached a generous stride yesterday, when the contributions reported totaled $8,000.65 as against $2,988 on the preceding day. Yesterday $4,245.60 was received directly by THE TIMES, $1,487.05 by the Charity Organization Society, $1,353.50 by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $753 by the State Charities Aid Association, $161.50 by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The total amount required for relief was received yesterday in four more cases. This makes a total of nine which require no further aid.

One of the cases relieved yesterday was No. 13, that of a family left destitute when the father died suddenly from pneumonia. One week later a child was born, and the mother faced the task of providing for it and for three other children, the oldest being 7 years. TIMES readers gave $250 to supplement the mother's earnings for a year.

Another case relieved was No. 47, in which the eldest daughter, earning $7 a week, sought to support three younger children and a father recovering from a severe illness. For this case $264 was provided. Four hundred and eighty dollars, the total required, was given for case No. 60, to help a mother now earning $15 a month for her four children until her oldest boy can work.

The fourth case relieved yesterday was No. 99, that of a poor girl with a fatherless child, who needed $50 in addition to her earnings to help her keep the child through the Winter.

So far, the least assistance has been received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which has received only $261.50 to date. This sum has been made up by a very large number of small contributions. Theodore W. Hagan, Financial Secretary of the bureau, said yesterday that the number of the gifts and the distant points from which some of them had come had been a surprise to him. Two came from Pennsylvania, three from New Jersey, one from Connecticut, and several from other New York State cities. He continued:

Brooklyn Needs $3,000.

"While the response to the eighteen needy cases of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has so far been very small, it is nevertheless gratifying to have the stories presented in so efficient a way to the New York public. It will take less than $3,000 to provide for the wants of these eighteen families, and we have every confidence that the full amount will be subscribed for every case before the campaign ends. The checks that have been sent directly to the bureau have been in smaller denominations than last year, and have come, for the most part, from people in apparently moderate circumstances.

Many Individual Gifts.

The cases reported by the State Charities Aid Association have not so far fared quite so well as they did at the beginning of last year's campaign. They have received so far $953, as against $1,724 during the same period last year. But while small, the individual subscriptions have been very numerous. Some of the help offered for these cases has not been money. A seamstress who could not afford to give money called yesterday at the offices of the association and promised to make garments to help in Case No. 28, that of a poor, ill-treated little girl of 9 years, who needs $50 for clothes and other necessities, if she is to have the care of a good private home for the first time in her life. Another woman called and made arrangements to furnish eggs and meat regularly for Case No. 51, that of a deserted boy, suffering from many physical ailments, who has still a chance of growing sturdy and strong, if he is properly cared for in the future.

One of the gifts received by the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor came from a man who called at the offices of the association several days before THE TIMES list of 100 cases was printed. He said that he had been waiting for the publication of the list and was afraid that it was not going to be printed this year; that he wanted to make his contribution anyway. Another caller yesterday was a woman, who said that because of her husband's illness, they would not celebrate Christmas in their home this year, but that she and her husband had decided each to provide a real Christmas for one of the families in the list by gifts of Christmas dinners and toys and other presents for the children.

Sends $1,000 Contribution.

One of the letters received by THE TIMES yesterday was as follows:

Hayden, Stone & Co.
New York, Dec. 10.

The New York Times:

I was particularly glad to see yesterday your supplement with the announcement of the Hundred Neediest Cases in New York and the request for contributions. In these times when so many worthy war charities are being given great prominence I think it particularly desirable that some of our own home charities should get equal advertisement, and consequently I think it is very fine work you are doing. I feel very sanguine that in spite of these additional war charities you will get very general response this year, because I am a great believer that when people get into the habit of giving they do not find it such a sacrifice after all, and that their gifts to foreign charities will only spur them on to do something for the home charities.

I take much pleasure in enclosing you check for my annual contribution of $1,000, and wish you great luck in the assistance you are giving these worthy cases. Very sincerely, CHARLES HAYDEN.

Another man who sent a check for $1,000, to be distributed among all four charities, wrote:

"While some of the cases appeal to me more than others, realizing that many other people will give more to these cases, I wish you would say to the various societies that they are at liberty to distribute the money which I am donating among the several cases as they think best, and that, in the event the full amount for which they ask is donated, my contribution may be used to help any other worthy cases that they may select."

TOTAL FOR NEEDIEST REACHES $10,988.65

$4,235 Sent Yesterday to The Times—Charity Societies Show Increase.

Contributions yesterday to the 100 neediest cases amounted to $8,000.65, making the total to date $10,988.65. THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday $4,245.60; the Charities Organization Society, $1,487.50; the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,353.50; the State Charities Aid Association, $753, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $161.50.

The contributions received directly by the State Aid Association and by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities will be acknowledged in tomorrow's TIMES. In yesterday's list of contributions received by THE TIMES, $190 received from Mrs. H. W. McVickor was incorrectly credited. A gift from Stella Frank Gratz recorded as $5 should have read $10. A contribution of $5 from Alice Louise Allen and an anonymous contribution of $2 were accidentally omitted from the list.

The Sunnybank dogs	$25.00
K. W.	100.00
S. Untermeyer	500.00
A. V.	40.00
D. L. Nedwill	5.00
D. A. Hohman	3.00
A. B. H.	5.00
L. B. Donnies	15.00
G. C.	1.00
H. B. C.	2.00
W. F. Etherington	50.00
Anonymous	2.00
E. C. Hart	10.00
Mrs. E. C. Bose	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
Anonymous	10.00
P. F. MacDonald	50.00
G. F. Bradley	5.00
S. Hirsch	2.50
Henry Leswisky	25.00
S. Hirsch	7.50
Mrs. A. M. Bell	25.00
Mrs. A. M. Bell	75.00
Mrs. A. M. Bell	25.00
Mrs. A. M. Bell	25.00
M. L. McClure	5.00
Mrs. R. Catlin	2.50
C. O. Biglow	10.00
C. O. Biglow	5.00
W. I. Wolf	10.00
N. P. Breaderth	10.30
Mrs. Holt	1.00
Mrs. Holt	1.00
W. Hart	10.00
H. P. Knight	5.00
Mrs. S. Brown	5.00
H. W. Finney	1.00
Mrs. A.H. Smith	100.00
A. L. Erlanger	25.00
H. B. Moore	100.00
Mrs. H. DeLancey	11.00
E. M. D.	1.00
Mrs. A. J. Thomas	5.00
Didyums	5.00
Olive B. Hill	5.00
Lulu Thompson	10.00
Charity	1.00
Mrs. J. Hannah	50.00
Everett J. Brell	5.00
Dora H. Wiley	1.00
F. W. Campbell	5.00
Mrs. R. D.	5.00
A. C. Higgs	1.00
M. A. Croessups	1.00
Mrs. H. C. Colt	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
H. G. McCulley	5.00
Maurice Marks	10.00
F. Talley	5.00
J. G. Bacchus	5.00
Louise T. Reed	5.00
F. Bloch	5.00
Mrs. A. Blum	100.00
Mrs. E. L. Zabriskie	6.10
Anonymous	10.00
Anonymous	20.00
H. J. Wise	20.00
Mrs. Chas. Lang	10.00
W. M. Kelley	5.00
In memory of my idolized mother	1.00
C. H. Edwards	1.00
W. D. Hopkins	1.00
J. Minot	10.00
W. F. Hilton	5.00
A. C. Wolff	15.00
E. L. Runyon	25.00
Anonymous	1.00
E. A. Guthman	10.00
In memory of C. H. B.	100.00
M. R.	1.00
L. H. Harwin	1.00
A. V. Renard	15.00
K. M. Marsh	4.00
Hope Irwin	15.00
A. R. Wilcox	5.00
Mrs. Dana Colt	5.00
Chas. Hayden	1,000.00
Anonymous	1.00
A. F. Sanderson	5.00
L. S. L. Eman	3.00
J. W. N. Y.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Healdin	1.00
Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Sheldon	110.00
Coh-Hall-Marx Co.	50.00
Anonymous	5.00
Adeline Britton	10.00
A. C. Gwynne	25.00
Anonymous	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
A mother	1.00
A. L. Kugel	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
W. Vanderhoath	100.00
H. E. Wernick	5.00
Mrs. M. Brown	5.00
C. D. K.	2.00
Horace Loomis	1.00
Edward Loomis	1.00
Robert Loomis	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loomis	2.00
Helen Welner	1.00
Max G. Schwabe	10.00
Anonymous	350.00
Anonymous	350.00
Anonymous	200.00
Anonymous	100.00
Mrs. S. E. Davenport	5.00
Mrs. S. E. Davenport	5.00

Yesterday's total	$4,245.60
Previously acknowledged	983.00
Total	$5,228.60

The following contributions have so far been received by the Charity Organization Society:

Sophie Brady	$10.00
Mrs. M. D. Brine	2.00
L. Chesney	10.00
Miss A. Clarke	2.00
Mrs. R. T. Ford	100.00
F. A. Lucas	5.00
Lewis Mott	20.00
Mrs. B. Traub	5.00
A. Weinberg	42.00
H. V. Cossaboom	1.00
R. S. House	5.00
Mrs. L. Wilson	10.00
Mrs. R. M. Hoe	50.00
Miss J. F. Ford	100.00
Duncan Smith	25.00
Mrs. S. S. D'Aubigne	50.00
M. M. G.	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Cash	2.00
Cash	2.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	5.00
Cash	1.00
Mrs. E. S. Bayer	10.00
Mrs. F. Barker	6.00
E. P. Bedell	3.00
Minnie M. Benedict	5.00
Eleanor G. Bushnell	10.00
Mrs. M. B. Carpenter	380.00
D. D. Crafts	1.00
Mrs. M.T. Doane	260.00
Mrs. M.T. Deane	275.00
Mrs. M. Fromkes	10.00
H. G. Gillmor	10.00
S. A. Goldschmidt	4.00
Rebecca W. Hawes	2.00
Miss M. D. Jones	10.00
Total	$1,487.05

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has so far received subscriptions as follows:

Bailey, J. T.	$5.00
Bennett, F. G.	2.50
Berolzheimer, Mrs. Phillip	500.00
Crombie, W. H.	10.00
Emise, C. A.	10.00
Ford, Miss J. F.	30.00
Howes, Rev. Dr. Reuben W.	5.00
Howe, R. S.	5.00
J. B. W., in memory of	10.00
Keyser, S. S.	117.00
Koones, Mrs. F. K.	4.00
Lonula, Col. L. M., and Miss I. C.	5.00
L. R. B.	10.00
Pine, Miss A.	5.00
Sun-line	882.00
Venable, Major Richard V.	20.00
Vietor, Mrs. G. F.	25.00
Waterbury, F. M.	10.00
Weinberg, Alex.	48.00
Whitehouse, C. A.	10.00
A. C. E.	25.00
A. M. S.	5.00
Bartholomew, Mrs. G. W.	20.00
Blackford, Mrs. Mary T.	2.00
Brooks, Miss M. D.	10.0
Carleton, C. N.	50.00
Chalker, Mrs. J. H.	10.00
Chalker, Mrs. L. T.	3.00
C. J. A.	50.00
Corbett, C. H.	5.00
Corwin, Miss F.	2.00

Mrs. G. B. Mc-Clellan	50.00
L. P. McCormack & Co.	5.00
Mrs. H. L. Morris	10.00
Mrs. J. T. Mount	10.00
W. H. Parker	5.00
Mrs. F. O. Sped-den	25.00
E. F. Stamm	20.00
Miss E. A. Tuthill	5.00
Margaret N. Wheaton	2.00
Isaac Weil	10.00
C. A. White-house	10.00
Miss N. Shewan	30.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	10.00
E. R.	2.00
Dr. I. A. Adler	10.00
Mrs. C. Angell	5.00
Mrs. S. Ashmore	10.00
Mary I. Boyd	10.00
Miss I. M. Brown	10.00
Miss I. B. Carleton	75.00
G. Fedden	5.00
L. P. Teustman	10.00
M. L. Malevinski	5.00
Miss E. B. Marvin	5.00
Mary D. Shapleigh	5.00
A. D. Ayers	10.00
G. Siemonn	25.00
E. B. Smith	25.00
J. Stoddart	15.00
Mrs. H. M. Sweetland	50.00
J. C. Miller	5.00

P. Autremont, Miss Mary	15.00
Dodgick, M. W.	25.00
Hford, S. T.	5.00
Gitman, Joseph	25.00
H. V. B.	1.00
Hollister, Mrs. H. H.	10.00
Hatch, Mrs. C. E.	6.00
Innis, W. R.	50.00
Kahn, J.	
Cohen, Ben	
Harriman, C. H.	
Goldstein, H. F.	50.00
David, Julius	
Dreyfus, I.	
Jaeger, T.	
Kennedy, E. C.	3.00
L. C.	500.00
Lynde, Mrs. S. A.	30.00
M. L. M.	5.00
Martin, G. A.	25.00
Manfred, S.	5.00
Magie, D., Jr.	10.00
P. A. M.	20.00
Parrish, A. F.	1.00
Perrin, C. L.	25.00
Post, Mrs. A. J.	10.00
Roger, John	20.00
Satterlee, Mrs. George B.	25.00
Seligman, Carl	25.00
Squires, Mrs. R.	10.00
Stamm, Mrs. E. F.	35.00
Steele, Mrs. J. A.	5.00
Sweetland, Mrs. H. M.	50.00
Torrey, J. C.	5.00
V. M. B.	130.50
W. F. S.	10.00
Wrinkle, J. C.	30.00
Total	$2,616.50

Following its annual custom in presenting a Christmas appeal for the One Hundred Neediest Cases, THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday published the details of the list it presents this year. These hundred are not the only families in such piteous want. The list is representative. It comprises a selected few from the rolls of four great charitable organizations. There are thousands of others to whose condition attention is called by the special mention of the selected few.

Every case in the hundred is a case of pressing immediacy. All of them must be relieved at once. It would be a sad reflection on the community, certainly, if needs placed so plainly before the public were not straightway met. But the records are more than an appeal for the specific demands. They are an appeal for all who need help, to all who can give it. They are an appeal for generosity, for thought, for realization. The Christmas appeal for the One Hundred does not ask you to give less to others. It asks you to give more, because you have learned more about the suffering and misfortune around you—misfortune which in every case has been due to circumstances wholly beyond the control of the sufferers.

THE TIMES has reason to be glad over the splendid response of its readers to the appeal of the One Hundred Neediest Cases in former years. The first list was published in 1912, and the contributions reached $3,500. In 1913 the amount was $7,927. It increased to $13,041 in 1914, $29,844 in 1915, and $54,782 in 1916.

Every cent of the money contributed goes direct to the people who need it. No deduction is made for any expense incurred by the charitable organization investigating the case, or for any other purpose whatsoever. The contribution goes without delay and in toto to the case for which it is marked, or, if that specific need has already been met by earlier gifts, the donor's permission is asked to transfer his contribution to a similar or equally pressing case.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

Specific contributions have provided for nine cases. The remaining ninety-one cases are republished as a reminder of the need of as many families.

Especial attention is called today to the group of cases, No. 91 to No. 100, with the exception of No. 99, the needs of which have been met. These cases follow:

CASE 91.

Mother Cannot Support the Family.

Reported by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

The father was stricken by tuberculosis and sent to a hospital. For ten weeks his family received a sick benefit from the store where the father worked. There are two small children. The young wife earns a little money by odd jobs at home. Anxiety to get back to work frets the sick man. The family needs $40 a month, which only a Christmas charity, in the right spirit, can provide.

CASE 92.

Father Ill; Mother in Hospital.

Reported by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Mrs. B.'s husband was operated on and she undertook the burden of the household support by doing janitor work. The income from this source did not make ends meet for the two little boys in the family. Now the mother is in the hospital recovering from an operation. The husband will have to go under the knife again soon. While the mother is in the hospital, the half-sick husband and one son are doing the mother's janitor work, so that her weekly pay of $5 may not be lost. Care through the Winter will cost $150 and give the father a chance of permanent recovery, so that he can go back to his trade as a bricklayer and plasterer.

CASE 93.

Madeline, Age 15, Broken Down From Overwork.

Reported by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Fifteen-year-old Madeline G. has been trying to support her widowed and invalid mother, but has broken down from overwork. Madeline has been making $5 a week, which has kept the wolf from the door for two months. Anxiety and lack of nourishment have worn her out. She is so good a worker that if she gets strong promotion will come. The mother's health can be improved with good food. Independence as well as happiness will follow a gift of $348 and save young Madeline from defeat.

CASE 94.

Two Motherless Boys.

Reported by the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

For three years two little boys, David and Paul, aged respectively 10 and 8, have lived almost like tramps. Their mother died three years ago, after denying herself constantly for her two sons. The father is irresponsible and intemperate, and is reported to treat his little sons very harshly. He does not provide for them. Neither boy remembers eating meals at regular intervals. They are very sensitive about their condition, as their mother's training was sufficient to create in their youthful minds some good standards of living. They must have a new beginning right now; else they will go to the bad. The sum of $8.50 a week is required to provide clothes and a home.

CASE 95.

17-Year-Old Girl Supports Her Mother

Mary M., aged 17, earns $9 a week in a factory, and from this income tries to support her half-sick mother, two little sisters, delicate through lack of proper nourishment, and a brother of 4 years. The mother cannot add anything to the family income, but is able to look after the children. Mary's earnings need to be supplemented by $40 a month until the three little children are well and strong.

CASE 96.

Twin Boys Must Have Help.

Reported by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Tony and John, twins, were born a year ago, but are so little, ill-nourished, and weazened that they do not appear to be more than 6 months old. This year has been one of terror for Mrs. K., their mother. There has never been enough food, and during this time her husband has become insane and is now in an asylum. While an effort is being made to build up her health and teach her a trade, $250 is needed to feed her, the two babies, and two older children. Without help they will starve.

CASE 97.

Brown-Eyed Child Needs Special Shoes.

Reported by the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

After years in the hospital, Madelain's crooked leg has been straightened. For the first time in her life she is in a real home. Her foster parents love her, but they are poor, and unless some one can supply the special shoes which she must have, her clothes, and other small necessities she must go to an institution again. Happiness and tender care to this child, a poetic, little, brown-eyed girl of 12 years, with a beautiful smile, will be assured by a gift of $50.

CASE 98.

Valiant Mother Needs Assistance.

Reported by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Mrs. R. has tuberculosis in an incipient stage. With her little baby in her arms, she goes to a dispensary for treatment every day. Her husband, suffering from a spinal disease, has been sent to a hospital. There are four little children. Without regard for herself, the mother has sought to support them all by toiling through the day and late at night at tailoring work, but her efforts have been insufficient. The mother's valiant effort, first to keep her children from want and then to conquer her own disease, will not be in vain if $150 is supplied for their immediate needs.

CASE 100.

White-Haired Old Woman in Dire Need.

Reported by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Old Kathleen N. is living alone in one room. Her only comfort is a canary bird. Her husband is dying of tuberculosis in a sanatorium. Her son, whose happiness has been wrecked by his wife's insanity, is working in a distant city. He sends his mother all he can, and that pays the rent. She is in desperate want, having no money for food. But to the gentle, quiet, white-haired old woman, to the dying man, to the harassed son far away, life would be a different thing this Christmas if old Kathleen's needs could somehow—by a gift of "home" assured.

The particulars of the other needy cases are as follows:

1. A woman, formerly well-to-do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight-months-old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in a sanatorium or hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C., 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four daughters, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

14. A young widow crippled by rheumatism and her two-year-old child are without means; they need at least $75 before the mother can work again. (S. C. A. A.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will get them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

18. The sum of her earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, is the four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

23. During ten years of widowhood this woman has kept her two children by toiling day and night. Now, when the children are nearly old enough to be self-supporting, illness has put the family in a desperate plight. They need $180. (C. O. S.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $130 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of 5. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

28. After her mother's death this girl, now 9 years old, suffered terribly at the hands of a drunken father. She has now been adopted into a good but very poor foster family. They need $50 for her clothes and food. (S. C. A. A.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by this mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P.)

38. Last month the father died suddenly, leaving the mother with five little children to feed. She needs $40 a month more than she is making. (A. I. C. P.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C.)

41. This little girl broke the State law by going to work before she was old enough, so that she could help her mother, who earned only $5 a week. When she was sent home the girl tried to commit suicide with gas. They need $250 to get along until the law lets the girl work. (C. O. S.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

43. This old woman, who never knew poverty until her husband was stricken with paralysis, in 1909, is now alone in the world and destitute; $480 will meet her needs for the year, which will probably be her last. (C. O. S.)

46. Olga, 8; Sonya, 6, pretty children, alone in the world, excluded from adoption because of their foreign look, can be kept together if $6 a week is paid for their food and shelter. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (A. I. C. P.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

50. A 15-year-old boy earning $6 a week is supporting his sick mother; $15 a month will meet their extra needs through the Winter. (A. I. C. P.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is doing her best for her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $30 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he may work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C.)

58. A homeless, emaciated seven-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

62. Just leaving the hospital, this mother will not be able for six months to earn anything for her five children; $270 is necessary until the eldest child can help. (B. B. C.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

65. This office boy gets $16 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $39 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S.)

68. The father and one daughter are blind. The mother, though gravely ill, earns money as a janitress. The 13-year-old boy does everything he can, but must wait a year before he can go to wark. In the meantime this stricken family should have $380. (C. O. S.)

69. Four children threatened with tuberculosis cannot be kept well on $20 a month, which is all their mother can earn. They need $30 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

70. This widow, with five children, one a baby four weeks old, should have $300 to help along. None of them get enough to eat. (C. O. S.)

71. This boy, nervously afflicted by torture from a drunken father, needs a home and board in the country costing $4 a week to restore him to normal sturdy boyhood. (A. I. C. P.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anaemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P.)

76. This poor girl, 13 years old, brought up in incredibly bad surroundings, now partly blind, needs kindness and fair treatment. Fifty dollars now will change the course of her life. (S. C. A. A.)

77. A year's treatment will restore the father to his place as the breadwinner, but in the meantime the mother and three little children are trying to live on $2.50 a week. The result has been malnutrition, threatening them all with their father's disease. Forty dollars a month will see them through. (A. I. C. P.)

78. One hundred dollars will give this woman a rest that will save her from a breakdown and insure keeping her and her two little girls together. (B. B. C.)

79. One boy earns $50 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $320 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S.)

80. Forty dollars a month is needed for a widow with six children, the eldest being 7 years. She has struggled to support them since the father died suddenly, this year. (A. I. C. P.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $5 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C.)

83. This 11-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A.)

84. This widow, who keeps her four children in a neat two-room tenement, has a small income from her own work and outside help, but she needs $18 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

85. A day laborer earning $10 a week is doing the best he can for his invalid wife and six sickly children; $450 will restore them all to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S.)

86. Good care will make a sturdy youth of this frail thirteen-year-old boy, whose adopted parents have felt compelled to give him up. He is a fine, lovable boy; $4 a week is needed for him. (S. C. A. A.)

87. This woman and her two children are penniless, sick, and hungry, while the father is in a convelescent home. Ninety dollars will probably put the family on its feet again. (B. B. C.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade and keep a family of a mother and four children going with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S.)

HERO LAND TO ASSIST HALIFAX SUFFERERS

Every Dollar Taken at Gates Today Will Be Sent to Stricken Canadian City.

This is to be Halifax Day at Hero Land at the Grand Central Palace. John Moffat,

THIRD BILL AT THE VIEUX COLOMBIER

A Romantic Comedy and a Modern Duologue Added to the Current Repertory.

DE MUSSET AND J. RENARD

The Resources of the Company Further Developed, Especially as to Women.

BARBERINE, Alfred de Musset's comedy in three acts. Preceded by LE PAIN DE MENAGE, a play in one act by Jules Renard. In French at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

BARBERINE.

Beatrice d'Aragon	Valentine Tessier
Count Ulric	Henri Dhurtal
Astolphe de Rosenberg	Jean Sarment
Uladislas	Emile Chitolina
Polacco	Francois Gournac
Barberine	Paulette Noizeux
Kalekairi	Madeleine Geoffrey
The Inn Keeper	Lucien Weber
Courtiers	Robert Bogaert Paul Jacob-Hians Marcel Millet
Officer	Andre Chotin
Torchbearers	Jacques Vildrac Marcel Chotin
Ladies in Waiting	Mlle. Maistre Cicette Jacob-Hians

LE PAIN DE MENAGE.

Pierre	Jacques Copeau
Marthe	Lucienne Bogaert

It was ladies' day at the Vieux Colombier. The two previous bills showed talent among the men of the company. The Scapin of Copeau and the Geronte of Louis Jouvet in Molière's farce, and the Don Andrès of Francois Gaurnac in Merimée's comedy, were creations of rare distinction and comic effect, even according to the standards of Parisian acting. But with the possible exception of Lucienne Bogaert as Merimée's Pericchole, the women of the Vieux Colombier have had little opportunity until last night.

"Barbarino" paints the fairest virtues of the sex. De Musset's heroine like Shakespeare's Imogen, is a chatelaine who, in her husband's absence, is subjected to the test of a seducer's art. But we have here no touch of tragedy. The spirit of comedy inspires and conducts it all. Thanks to the loyalty of a Turkish servant, Barbarine is made aware of the designs of this Lothario, and the two handle him promptly, with clever feminine ruse. The intending seducer is obliged to spin flax to appease the passions not of his heart, but of his famished stomach. And as if that were not humiliation enough, the Queen herself appears to point the laugh at him and to praise the virtue of Barbarine.

Paulette Noizeux made a very lovely and appealing figure as the faithful châtelaine, and she played her comedy scenes with a delicacy and intrinsic humor truly exquisite. Madeleine Geoffroy imparted a vigorous touch of character to the loyal and downright handmaiden. As the Queen, Valentine Tessier presented a figure of elevated womanhood and she read her valedictory speech with fine fervor and distinction.

It was Suzanne Bing, however, who took the honors of the evening. The Lothario of the play is a very youthful Baron, whose knowledge of women is limited to a maiden aunt, and whose stirring amatory impulses are worked upon by the vaporings of a charlatan he encounters. M. Copeau has given the part to Mlle. Bing, and with results mainly admirable. Lithe and agile she is, and very shapely, though scarcely masculine. Her swashbuckling is truly adolescent in its futility. And in the scene of her imprisonment and humiliation she touches the extremes of comic mood as perhaps no right masculine actor could have done.

Again, as in the Merimée comedy, Copeau uses combinations of flat surfaces, columns, and curtains instead of what is commonly called scenery. There are three scenes in the play, an interior and two exteriors; but the lack of definition in locality is never felt. On the contrary, the simplicity of the scenes aids powerfully in the suggestion of atmosphere. The costumes are richly varied and picturesque, without the touch of eccentricity that has marred so many "modern" productions.

The concluding piece, "Le Pain de Ménage," by Jules Renard, is a duologue sustained by M. Copeau and Lucienne Bogaert. A faithful husband and a faithful wife (of two others who are under the same roof, though not seen) discuss their fidelity, mildly lament it, flirt with the idea of an adventure, and then, yielding once more to their instinctive goodness and good sense, return to their gilded prisons of virtue. In Paris the little play has possibly more novelty than on our stage, but it is amusing and capitally acted, with precisely the needed touch of light-hearted sincerity.

CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY.

Carolyn Beebe Gives a Program of Novelties in Aeolian Hall.

The New York Chamber Music Society began with "The Star-Spangled Banner" its second concert in Aeolian Hall last evening, an event for which Carolyn Beebe, Edouard Deru and their associates had prepared more novelties than are often given in an entire series. These included a "first time in America" for the quintet, Op. 28, for flute and strings, by Donald F. Tovey, consisting of variations on a theme of Gluck and a "first in New York" for the trio or nocturne, "Fairyland," Op. 37, No. 1, for piano, oboe, and viola, by Josef Holbrooke, who with Lord Howard de Walden once wrote an opera, "The Children of Don."

In addition to the two living English musicians there was a new "Serenade," Op. 14, by Bernard Sekles of Frankfort, for the entire organization except piano, and with the addition of Alfred Kastner, harp. Miss Beebe's program closed with a sextet, Op. 6, by Ludwig Thuille, known through his opera "Lobetanz" here.

Before dividing into groups the dozen artists, among them Engelbert Roentgen, who is enrolled in the draft army, first appeared as in "committee of the whole" for their patriotic number, which they played standing to a standing house, before a trophy of French and American flags surrounding a replica of Houdon's Washington.

Of the new music, Mr. Tovey's well-made variations on an air de ballet, the same air that Bodansky used in the "Iphigenia" last year, found a Mendelssohnian finish in an airy fugue, the melody carried by William Kincaid, flute, youngest member of the ensemble, and a product of New York's artistic Loeb foundation.

FIRST OPERA NOVELTY.

"Marouf" Premiere at Metropolitan Next Wednesday—Other Bills.

Henri Rabaud's "Marouf," heard some forty times at the Paris Opéra Comique since the war, and based on a tale in the "Arabian Nights," where it is the 959th of the 1,001 stories, will be produced as the season's first novelty at the Metropolitan next Wednesday evening. Pierre Monteux will conduct, with a cast including De Luca, Alda, Howard, Rothier, Segurola, Chalmers, and in minor rôles, Rossi, Bada, Leonhardt, Malatesta, Audisio, Reiss, Bloch, as well as an Oriental ballet headed by Galli and Bonfiglio.

Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" will have its postponed revival next Monday, with Hempel, Carpi, and Scotti. The sixth week adds a Thursday "Carmen," with Farrar and Capen-Friday "Boris," with Homer, Didur and others, and Saturday matinee, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," with Hempel, Farrar, Matzenauer, De Luca, and Didur.

Leoni's "l'Oracolo" will be sung for the first time in a popular Saturday night bill next week, Rafaelo Diaz taking the late Lucca Botta's rôle, with Easton, Braslau, Scotti, and Didur, followed by "Pagliacci" with Martinelli, Muzio, and Amato. There will be a Christmas matinée "Bohème" on Dec. 25, with May Peterson and John McCormack.

Emma Roberts, Contralto, Sings.

Emma Roberts, contralto, gave her song recital to a full house in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, opening with seven allied nations' folk-songs, of which the English, "Barbara Allen," and America's "Old Kentucky Home"—this last not folk music, but a people's song, by Stephen Foster—put the singer on her mettle as to English diction. Miss Roberts has a rich, low voice, a voice that strained for top notes now and then, but atoned by warmth of temperament, wide range of expression, and an ease of manner enhanced by picturesque details, such as her gown of rose pink and heavy furs against a piano loaded with flowers. She encored Fourdrain's "Carnival" among French songs and later La Forge's "Hidden Wounds," for which her accompanist also bowed to much applause.

"Flo-Flo" Coming to Cort Theatre.

The engagement of "Art and Opportunity" at the Cort Theatre will be brought to a close on Saturday night, and a musical comedy entitled "Flo-Flo," the work of Fred de Gresac and Silvio Hein, will be offered there on Thursday of next week. Heading the cast of the new piece will be James B. Carson, Oscar Figman, and Roma June.

Sale for Industrial School Fund.

A sale of embroideries, mats, rugs, weavings and other articles made by the inmates in the Children's Hospital and School on Randall's Island is to be held in the Nurse's Home on Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5:30 o'clock. A part of the proceeds will be given to the children who make the articles and the remainder will go to the Industrial School fund. Boats to the island leave from the foot of East 125th Street.

Theatrical Notes.

William Rock and Frances White have been re-engaged for the new "Midnight Frolic," scheduled to be seen on the New Amsterdam Roof late this month.

Sarah Bernhardt and Theodore Roosevelt were among those who attended last night's performance of "Chu Chin Chow" will be applied to the fund for the Halifax sufferers.

John McCormack will be the soloist at the Red Cross mass meeting at the Hippodrome next Sunday. No admission will be charged and no appeal of any sort will be made.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—A small Beaver muff, Nov. 27, at 10:30 P. M., in a taxi cab, taken from Cafe Lafayette; on Dec. 1 a silver-beaded evening bag, containing latch keys theu on bus somewhere on 7th Avenue, uptown taxi cab, taken from there to Bronx; a liberal reward for the return of these articles. Circle 925.

LOST.—In a 9th Av. bus Monday evening, 9:50, a blue velvet bag, with blue enameled fittings, containing book of money, gold lorgnette, and jewelry. Liberal reward; no questions asked. Mrs. L. Warendorf, 28 West 51st St.

LOST.—Tan leather portfolio in subway between 28th and 50th Streets, containing few pieces of manuscript and typewriting; if finder returns portfolio he will receive reward. Robert S. Rheubert, Room 817, 25 East 26th St., City. Telephone Mad. Sq. 7507.

LOST.—A string of coral beads, containing blue-covered man's compass, between Manhattan Square on 59th St. and Lexington Ave. on 63d St. or taken on Lexington to 59th St.; suitable reward for return. Z 248 Times Annex.

LOST.—Hudson seal cape, on Fulton St., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Nevins, or on Fulton St. car on Saturday, Dec. 8, between 5 and 5:30 P. M.; suitable reward. Telephone Prospect 5296.

LOST.—Handsome fur stole; with head, tail, and feet; dropped in seat in middle aisle Rialto Theatre Friday night, early performance; reward offered. Return to Mrs. R. B. W., 1230 Madison Av.

LOST.—Ring, large emerald surrounded by diamonds, mounted in platinum, from Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Nov. 10. $200 reward and no questions asked if returned to hotel office.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8, brown fox scarf, between Grand Central and Plaza Hotel; probably left in taxicab; reward. R. C. Ingalls, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Silver meshbag, on 5th Av. bus or West 46th St., Monday. Finder keep bills and please return bag to Mrs. L. M. Gerson, 16 West 67th St.

LOST.—Amber Lorgnette, with two sets of glasses, Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; good reward for return. Mrs. H. Winthrop Gray, 925 Park Av.

LOST.—Small diamond ring, Monday, about 9 A. M., from Pennsylvania Depot, possibly on 14th St. crosstown car; heirloom; liberal reward. N 65 Times.

LOST—Gramercy section, gold wrist watch, with gold link bracelet; initials "E. V. B."; reward. Mrs. Van Bell, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST—Large dinner ring, Sunday night, Hotel Navarre; 14 diamonds, heart-shaped centre, platinum setting; liberal reward for information leading to recovery. L 101 Times.

LOST.—Platinum ring with three large diamonds and 10 small ones, on Friday; return to 500 West End Av., apartment ground C; liberal reward.

LOST—Bankbook check for large amount somewhere between this office and bank; reward finder. Suite 710, 101 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Saturday night, at Booth Theatre or Cocoanut Grove. Liberal reward if returned to 44 East 50th.

LOST—Mink scarf, two stripes, with tails, between 57th and 5th, to Colony Club; reward. L 92 Times.

LOST. — Muskrat muff, Rector's and 50th, Saturday night; reward. Chester, 215 West 91st.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond ring, Sunday, between 95th-Broadway subway; reward, 251 West 98th. Apt. 5N. Phone Riverside 2857.

LOST.—Black brief case containing music Saturday night on Westchester Av., near 183d St. Z 223 Times Annex.

LOST.—Muff, in taxi, en route to 43 Park Av., 5:30 P. M., Saturday; reward offered for return to 50 East 58th St. Apartment 21l.

LOST.—On Broadway subway, skunk muff, about 3:30 Monday; liberal reward. Mrs. Harris, 638 West 190th St.

LOST.—Blue fox muff, 4th Av., between 25th and 28th Sts.; reward. Room 634, 11 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Diamond ring, initials W. J. F. D. Reward. W. Dawson, 708 Eleventh Ave., City.

LOST—Skunk scarf, taxicab, between Moulin Rouge and Black Cat; reward. L 67 Times.

LOST.—Link cuff button, gold monogram M. R. E.; reward. Evans, 162 West 54th.

LOST.—Ladies' gold watch and chain; liberal reward. Heimann, 31 East 96th St.

$50 REWARD for flexible platinum bracelet, set with sapphires and moonstones, lost on train leaving Pittsburgh 9:40 Sunday morning, for Broad St., Philadelphia, or on way to hotel. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD.

BLACK HAND BAG, containing money and jewelry, on Broadway car, between 207th and 145th Sts. LAMSON, 616 West 207th, apartment 302.

$200 REWARD

for flexible bracelet; 46 diamonds; lost Monday, in vicinity of Waldorf. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. & 5th Av.

$200 REWARD for large diamond bar pin lost between Hudson Theatre and 562 Park Av., to 824 5th Av. Mrs. D. Wilcox, 824 5th Av. No questions.

ERLANGER TELLS OF POOL.

Reveals Workings of 'Combination' with Shuberts in 'Hitchy-Koo' Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 11.—That Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts control the theatrical situation in this country and by "pooling" agreements in various cities guarantee their respective theatres from loss when losing runs are encountered, was disclosed in the Common Pleas Court today at the hearing of a contest between the Klaw & Erlanger forces and the Shuberts to control Raymond Hitchcock's production of "Hitchy-Koo," billed to open at the Lyric Theatre Dec. 24.

Interesting inside workings of the "combination" were disclosed to the public for the first time, but not before important admissions were reluctantly drawn from Abraham Erlanger, the principal witness.

Maurice B. Saul conducted the examination of the so-called pooling agreements and began by calling attention to contracts with the local theatrical people to the benefi of all concerned.

"We have a pooling agreement, but I consider it broken by their actions in this case," responded Mr. Erlanger.

Cross-examination elicited the information that these pooling agreements were in vogue in many cities. Mr. Erlanger explained that in houses which the principals do not own or lease they are paid a percentage of the net profits, or receipts. In Hartford and Springfield the plaintiffs were to get 5 per cent. of the house's share of the receipts, and in Pittsburgh they received 40 per cent.

There is no pooling agreement with the Shuberts in that city, it was said. In Boston the theatres are pooled, the witness testified, and his firm receives nothing for booking there. Mr. Erlanger said that in 90 per cent. of cases the booking was done on the mere word of the parties and was invariably lived up to. He said he has five shows in New York now without written contracts.

Y. W. C. A. RAISES $4,000,000.

War Council Reports Complete Success, with More to Come.

Over the top with their campaign for $4,000,000 was the report of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association, which held an all-day meeting at Y. W. C. A. headquarters, 610 Lexington Avenue, yesterday. The full sum has been reached, and all divisions have not yet been heard from. Mrs. John H. Holmes brought in the largest sum from a single city yesterday, in a check for $250,000 from Pittsburgh. The most enthusiasm was shown for the total from Boston, Mass., of $100,000, the only $10,000 was expected. Working girls from Pawtucket, R. I., and vicinity, raised $30,000 of that amount.

New York, Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo, El Paso, New Orleans, and Detroit are still to be heard from, and will bring the amount raised far over $4,000,000, but the women say they will need it all to carry on their work until June of caring for fifty hostess houses at the different camps, and the use of $1,000,000 in France and abroad.

Mrs. James Cash Penney presided and 250 women from all over the country were entertained at luncheon in the building by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. General Evan L. Johnson of Camp Upton personally thanked the women for the three hostess houses there. Miss Helen Hughes, daughter of Charles E. Hughes, also spoke.

Among those present were Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. E. A. Harriman, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. William P. Dixon, Mrs. John S. Newbold, Mrs. George W. Perkins, and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has contributed to the fund. Mrs. Newton D. Baker was made a member of the council yesterday.

BARNARD KNITTERS PROTEST

Needlework in Classes to Go On If Instructors Don't Object.

There has been a good deal of discussion at Barnard as to whether students should knit during classes. Those who felt that knitting did not interfere with their ability to listen to lectures and take notes grew very indignant when less gifted students complained that the clicking of needles and excited searching for lost stitches distracted them. Finally the Student Council, of which Miss Mary R. M. Griffins, '18, Undergraduate President, is Chairman, passed a ruling that there be no further knitting in classes, and it was thought that the matter was settled.

Knitters were not to be put off so easily, however, but complained of "arbitrariness" and "discrimination" until Miss Griffiths decided to place the matter before the undergraduates as a whole, that the decision reached might be the actual will of the majority. This it was done, and at the undergraduate meeting a few days ago it was finally agreed that the matter be left to the individual instructor, and knitting be permitted in those classes where the instructor publicly declared that he or she was not disturbed, and had no objections.

Tea Rooms.

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY,
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 38th St. Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon & Tea a la carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MIDDAY Tea Room
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy-Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, $1.00. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 3 to 5, Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte, smoking in Garden. Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner. Home-made Scotch Shortbread and scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN 38 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 163 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d. Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 85c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

OLD CHELSEA 51 West 10th St. Open Sundays. Known for generous home cooking. Breakfast, 35c; Lunch, 40c; Dinner, 75c.

THE MAYFLOWER, Just off 5th Ave. 55 West 55th St. Sunday Afternoon Tea with Waffles. Dinner served from 1 to 8 and 6 to 8.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 59th St. Mad. Sq. 4974. "Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 40c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open No. 20 Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The OAK ROOM 26 East 57th St., New York City.
Special Beefsteak Dinner To-Day.

54 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE lends warmth and coolness. Where an To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's. LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER.

THE ELM TREE 32-34 John Street. (Financial District.) Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 328 West 38th St., West of 8th Ave. Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1116.) Luncheon 75c. A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

THE PIROUETTE. 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Avs. Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60c.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. (6507 Greeley.) Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. Russian Cooking.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 59TH STREET.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c
AFTERNOON TEA.
Monday Wednesday Saturday Chicken Dinner
Dinner 60c.
(6068 Mur. Hill) Open Sunday 1 to 7 P. M.

MEANS'S WIFE TESTIFIES.

Shows the Jury How Mrs. King Could Have Shot Herself.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 11.—Evidence in the case of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, was almost completed when court adjourned tonight. The defense had rested its case with the right to call two witnesses who could not be on hand today, and the State had only a few more witnesses in rebuttal.

Mrs. Julie P. Means, wife of the defendant, and Captain W. A. Jones, pistol expert of the New York Police Department, were the principal witnesses today. The former appeared for the defense and demonstrated to the jury how she could inflict upon herself a wound similar to that which caused Mrs. King's death. Captain Jones testified for the State, and gave it as his opinion that it would have been physically impossible for a person to self-inflict a wound such as killed Mrs. King.

Over vigorous protest and exception to the court's ruling by the defense, Captain Jones was allowed to fire in court the pistol with which Mrs. King was shot to demonstrate that the firing of the gun left no smoke smudge on the hand, such as the defense claimed was found on Mrs. King's hand.

Mrs. Means was entirely at ease when on the witness stand and answered questions directly and distinctly. She handled without tremor the pistol from which the fatal shot was fired and showed the jury she could discharge the weapon when holding it at arm's length to one side of her.

DROP FERGUSON CASES.

Indictments Against Texas Ex-Governor and Others Are Dismissed.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 11.—Judge James R. Hamilton this morning, on motion of District Attorney John E. Shelton, dismissed all except one of the State cases charging maladministration against former Governor James E. Ferguson and other State officials. The District Attorney said that the indictments were insufficient to warrant or sustain a conviction.

The cases dismissed were against Ferguson, charging diversion of a special fund; Charles O. Austin, former Commissioner of Insurance and Banking; John McKay, former Secretary of State; Churchill J. Bartlett, former Secretary of State, and Charles L. Stowe, former Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

The charges against C. W. Woodman, former Labor Commissioner, were passed for the present and probably will be continued to next term.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today | All Orch. Seats $2 incl. Saturday Nights and Sat. 2:15. | Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph
The Riviera Girl
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN | Her REGIMENT | The Musical Comedy Success
By WM. LE BARON & VICTOR HERBERT.

"LOVE IS NOT A THING OF GRAM AND NATALIE ALT WILL TELL YOU WHY in
THE Grass Widow
LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 sh. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY.
The Country Cousin

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
MRS. FISKE in MADAME SAND Philip Moeller's New Comedy

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Mat. Today Buy Early 50c to $1.50
LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
"THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE."—Eve. Sun.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY. Nights at 8:20.
Dillingham-Ziegfeld Revue
"MISS 1917"
Wed. & Sat. Matinees Reduced Prices. SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR CONCERTS.
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE IN SPAIN with Raymond Hitchcock.

COHAN & HARRIS, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
THE Naughty Wife (LOSING ELOISE)

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway & 59th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30.
117TH TIME TONIGHT!
Comedy Success of the Year!
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Popular BEST SEATS $1.50 Mat. Today
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone | GLOBE B'way 46 St.
JACK O' LANTERN Evs. 8:20. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY. POPULAR PRICES.

MOTION PICTURES.

BREAD CAME HIGH THEN, TOO!
Jean Valjean Served Nineteen Years, a Century Ago, for Stealing a Loaf... What Followed Constitutes a Chronicle that Enchanted Memory Will Always Retain.
VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE
WILLIAM FOX presents WILLIAM FARNUM
LES MISERABLES
MAT. 2:30 25c & 50c TO-DAY
LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42D STREET To-night AT 8:30 25c to $1

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors

48TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
'GOOD MORNING, ROSAMOND!'
Joyous Comedy with Lowell Sherman.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat. 2:30. A HIT!
Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production.
Over the Top
56 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. Regular Theatre, No Restaurant.
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
GUY BATES POST in THE MASQUERADER
—HIT—
"The Gipsy Trail" AT THE
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
PRICES: Mon., Tues. & Wed. Ev. & Wed. Mat. $1.50 to 50c. Remainder of Week $2 to 50c. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25.
"Season's Rarest Delight."—N. Y. Times.
ELEANOR PAINTER in a Brilliant Comedy with Songs, "ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
A COMPLETE NEW BILL.
"The Critic's Comedy"; "Neighbors"; "The Girl in the Coffin"; "Tom Chapab."
"DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Globe.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play
"L'Elevation" (THE HEIGHTS)

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today. 2:30.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
Oh, Boy!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
LAST SIX TIMES.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
Odds and Ends of 1917
with HARRY WATSON, Jr., LILLIAN LORRAINE and JACK NORWORTH

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tom'w 25c. Mat. Sat. 50c.
"MARY'S ANKLE" with Irene Fenwick and All-Star Cast.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c.
"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN"

AEOLIAN HALL
DOLLS' OPERA
and PLAY OF CINDERELLA
January 11, at 4 o'clock.
Tickets $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, now on sale at Aeolian Hall and 103 West 121st St. Phone Morningside 3985 and 934.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near 3d Ave. Evs. 8:15. Adolf Philipp presents MIZI GIZI IN AUTOLOVE
THE MOST MELODIOUS SCORES to be brought across the Atlantic.—N. Y. Times.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. Prices Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved. 25, 35, 50
"Patty" Arbuckle, "A Country Hero"; Bobbie & Nelson, Tommy Hayden & Co., "What Really Happened," others.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6469. Evs. 8:45. Mat. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30.

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
PLAYHOUSE The Silent Assertion

COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily, | Popular & 47th. | 2:15 & 8:15 | Prices.
THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN.

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

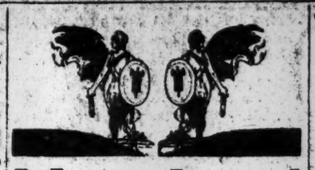
MOTION PICTURES.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Donald C. THOMPSON'S BLOOD STAINED RUSSIA
Most Sensational War Pictures Ever Shown
& BILLIE BURKE in "The Land of Promise."
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Continuous Daily, 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3960
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "REACHING FOR THE MOON."
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15c, 20c. EVE. 20c, 30c, 55c.

RIALTO B'way, 42d 30-30-60
LINA CAVALIERI in "The Eternal Temptress." New War Films. Male Quartet. Rialto Orchestra.
Next Week—GERALDINE FARRAR.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10c, 20c, 30c.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
RUTH ROLAND, "Fringes of Society."



Hero Land

Grand Central Palace
50c—ADMISSION—50c

!!! FOUR MORE DAYS !!!
Christmas Bargain Opportunities.

HALIFAX DAY TODAY
For the Benefit of the Victims of This Unparalleled Tragedy.

GRAND HALL
United States Naval Reserve Band from Newport, R. I.
Richmond County Motor Ambulance Corps.

ICE SKATING EXHIBITION
by Stars from Healy's, Biltmore, Waldorf-Astoria, and Iceland.

Soloists—Helen Thomas, Raymond Abrams, Jeanette Wells, Elsie Ketjen.

NOVELTY DANCING
Helen Lyons, McDonald & Kadel.

!!! See Yourself in the Bettini Movies !!!

STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF
Wilton Lackaye, Bessie Love, Norman Trevor, A. Russell Thomas, Olive Wyndham, Austin Strong.

BRITISH WAR RELICS EXHIBIT
9:30 P. M.—Major Ian Hay Beith.

!!! FOUR DAYS MORE !!!
Armored Tank Britannia in Action—Hindenburg Trenches—Streets of Bagdad—Canadian Log Cabin—Oriental Village—Old Bowling Green—Persian Garden—U. S. Naval Exhibit—British, French and Italian Government Exhibits.

FROM 11 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

THE Russian Revolution
Told by an Eye-Witness
The stirring experiences of a Red Cross Surgeon who mingled with the mobs in Petrograd in the midst of intrigue and revolt. Thrilling word pictures, striking screen effects, and remarkable revelations comprise a lecture of startling interest and realism by
Dr. Earl B. Downer
War Surgeon
PLAZA HOTEL
WEDNESDAY EVE., DECEMBER 12TH, 8:30 O'CLOCK
For the Benefit of BETHANY DAY NURSERY.
TICKETS, $2.00.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive., Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
TH. VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 55th Street. Greeley 1522. TONIGHT at 8:30 Barberine, Pain de Menage

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Dec. 12th, 8 P. M.—Kramer, Goullet, Spencer, Verri. 5 MILE MOTOR PACE RACE. Adm. 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1 ICE SKATING Beginners Taught

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Bargain Matinee Today 25c to $1.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production In the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now In Its 2nd Year In London
Co. of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1917.

HOW TO HELP THE RAILWAYS.

Government control of the railways is urged, and the Administration appears to turn an assenting ear to those who propose it. Mr. FAIRFAX HARRISON, the Chairman of the Railroad War Board, points out that American railways are taking care of a volume of traffic more than 50 per cent. greater than in 1915 and "without material enlargement in plant." The Federal Government has 800,000 soldiers in its training camps. Many of them are without blankets; although they are called to service for fighting, not all of them have rifles. There is a lack of comforts, of the necessary equipment. How is it possible to argue that the Government, with these inefficiencies proved against it, would be able to manage efficiently the great railway system of the United States, employing more than 1,500,000 men, carrying an annual total of 1,500,000,000 tons of freight, operating more than 250,000 miles of line, transporting more than 1,000,000,000 passengers a year, and having operating expenses of $2,500,000,000 a year? The business of the railways is greater than that of the Government, save in wartime. It is much more complex and difficult, as appears from the fact that while the railways can successfully be operated only by trained men, we are accustomed to intrust the business of the Government to whatsoever persons the people may elect, with little regard for their previous training.

Twenty commissions sitting twenty years could not present a report embodying a wiser and sounder solution of the railway problem than that which Mr. HARRISON submits for the consideration of Congress and the Administration in his letter to Chairman NEWLANDS. The railways do not want $1,000,000,000 of the Government's money—they could not spend it at once and there is a better way to get it. They do not ask for the repeal of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws. They do ask for, and should get at once, increased rates to meet increased operating expenses and strengthen their credit. In common decency and in the interest of the orderly transaction of business, the Government should co-operate with the railways by appointing a traffic officer with whom the railway officials might consult, thus avoiding "excessive abuse of preference orders which congest business instead of facilitating it." The railways need more equipment at once, 2,000 locomotives, 150,000 cars, at a cost, estimated by Mr. HARRISON, of $500,000,000.

To get the money for this new equipment at a time when the investment market is monopolized by Government war loans, the railways ask the co-operation and aid of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board "to secure for them on their own individual credit the new capital found by the Government to be necessary not only for enlargement of plant but for renewing maturing obligations."

That is Mr. HARRISON'S statement and solution of the railway problem. The Government can find no better one. By accepting it, it will avert a peril which all this loose and half-populistic talk of Government operation is bringing nearer every day. Has the Government eyes and ears? How can it fail to see and hear and know that these proposals, coming from the very seat of power, but power evidently unaware of its own incompetence, are profoundly disturbing to public confidence, and, since they directly affect $20,000,000,000 of values, may draw in their train financial consequences which would impair, and perhaps fatally, a very great part of the resources which President WILSON has pledged in their totality to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war?

The reasons why the railway situation is so bad are the reasons why it would be so easy to make it better. Railway credit would improve the moment it was seen that the country had changed its mind regarding the wisdom of those to whom it had intrusted the railway problem. As soon as it was seen that the railways were no longer under prosecution, there would be improvement in the twenty billions of securities whose depression is severe above that of any investments not in the same class with them respecting the discriminating and punitive policy of lawmakers. Within a day or two a leading banker told the Chamber of Commerce that leading industrials were in some cases fifty points above the pre-war figures, and that leading railways were equally below them. The Government has fixed many prices for commodities, some of them necessary for railways if they are to conduct their business, and many of these represent increases of more than 100 per cent. But the rate regulators hesitated about allowing the railways 15 per cent. increase, and, sooner than take that course, referred the entire question to Congress. That is the origin of the proposal to deprive the railways of ownership management, and to substitute Government compulsion in some form.

Railway profits have been regulated until they are below lawful interest. The result is that railway securities have fallen by billions in price. If that is thought beneficial, it surely cannot be thought good that railway construction has stopped, and that cars, engines, and other things the shippers want to use on any terms have not been bought in normal quantities, to say nothing of the abnormal present demands. If the railway dividends had been recognized as a public benefit, it would now be possible to blame the railways instead of their regulators, and it would not be necessary to propose the loan of a billion dollars of tax money at a time of embarrassment to find such sums.

In fact, it is not necessary now. It is not even desirable to put a billion dollars at the command of the railways. They could use only a small part of it at once, so great is the congestion of the factories and the labor market. And the cost of that billion ought not to be put on the taxpayers, if there is any alternative. Only rate reducers whose fanaticism or selfishness is incurable could think it better to lend a billion than to take a billion in almost imperceptible installments from those clamoring for railway service on any terms. An increase of rates would put the burdens and the benefits upon those giving and those receiving the service of the railways. No discrimination is asked or is desirable in favor of railways, or the "capitalists" who own their shares. Nothing is asked free for the railways as investments. All that is proposed by those whose views have been vindicated by events is that the railways should be recognized as public utilities, and allowed to work out their own salvation by getting what they earn at piece rates.

THE CHAMPION OF "REFORM."

The memorable vindication of the direct primary by Mr. BENNETT in this city was not needed to stiffen the always iron resolution of Governor WHITMAN. Both parties, all parties, may be sick, are sick, of the direct primary. Seeing in this State and in every other State that possesses this Grand Secret of political virtue that it is a fraud, the easily manipulated instrument of bosses, that it lowers instead of raising the standard of candidates, that at best it is an awkward, huggermugger and ineffective means of nomination, "common ordinary" citizens and politicians foolish enough to be frank cry out against it, cry for the restoration of the State Convention.

"Common ordinary" citizens are wrong, as usual. The direct primary system is a "reform." Therefore everybody who sticks to it is a "reformer," and every politician who butts against it is a "boss." Our repentant and ransomed old friend, the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, for example, is no longer a "boss," as he was in his days of darkness. He is a "leader." He loves, he adores, the direct primary. It helps him in his business and keeps him there.

So Governor WHITMAN, to whom the direct primary has been tender, loves it beyond words. A contrivance that produces a Whitman is not a machine. It is a special Providence. The Governor will fight for it, valorously and virtuously, against the Amorites and the Amalekites, ELON BROWN and that Man of Sin—not being a "reformer"—WILLIAM BARNES, and the rest of the wicked.

In 1918 Governor WHITMAN sees the right output of statesmanship coming from the direct primary. Again, in 1920, to be glorious, soothsayers tell us, not only for the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, but for the Landing of the Nomination. Macte virtute! which is to say: "Go it, Governor!"

TWO UNTIMELY AMENDMENTS.

The House Judiciary Committee reported yesterday, without recommendation, the joint resolution providing for the submission of the woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several States. The House, nagged by the feminists, had set up a special Woman Suffrage Committee, kinder to the Cause, and the swarming suffragists at Washington had been striving and pleading to have the resolution sent to that softer-hearted body. They do not seek justice but mercy. Also delay, since they feel that the House is in no mood to throw this root of division into a country which needs to concentrate all its energies on the sole and supreme task of winning the war.

At one of the gravest and most perilous moments of that war, the suffragists, fresh from their New York success, choose to demonstrate their fitness for citizenship by bedeviling Congress and seeking to bedevil the country with their hobby. Be woman suffrage good, ill, or a mixture of both, like most things human, this is no time to squabble about it. Some of the suffrage leaders, utterly misrepresenting, it is to be believed, the sentiment of their followers, take the position that they cannot be wholly loyal and patriotic until Congress has adopted the suffrage joint resolution. This is an intolerable attitude.

Making all allowance for the enthusiasm of agitators, the gathering momentum of the habit of agitation, and the exhilaration of conspicuity, the nation can have no patience with any interruption of its stupendous task by the fanatics of Votes for Women. Persisted in, their unwisdom will make new enemies for their "movement." When civilization is desperately fighting the strengthened savages, it is a vital question, isn't it, that the women of Virginia and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania should have ballots forced upon them? And it will be prudent for the suffragists to wait until woman suffrage here has justified itself before they try to force it on States still cold to that boon.

The case against the Federal prohibition amendment is as conclusive, and the main reason, the division, the distraction of energy, is even stronger. Interference with personal habit is a ticklish proceeding in communities where public sentiment resents instead of sustaining that interference. Half the States are Dry already. The Supreme Court, in a series of decisions, the latest of which holds that a citizen has not the constitutional right even to have in his possession liquors for personal use in a State prohibiting such use, has steadily asserted the fullest power of the State to ordain complete prohibition. Meanwhile, the higher price of strong drink caused by Federal taxation and prohibition of manufacture, and the growing necessity of economy, both for patriotic and personal reasons, have had a marked effect for abstinence or reduced consumption in communities where prohibition by State statute or Constitution is out of the question, where prohibition by Federal amendment could not be enforced. The Prohibitionists have everything in their favor in many of the several States. Why do they seek to drive prohibition into States the majority of whose inhabitants oppose it?

The course of the brave politicians who think they see "a Prohibition wave coming" and duck their heads obediently is easy to understand, but why do Congressmen of the Southern States, where prohibition has obvious local and racial causes, want to fasten it on the North? These same Congressmen are eager to oppose the Federal imposition of woman suffrage upon their States.

GERMAN SALES OF LIBERTY FOURS?

The difficulty of proving a negative is so great that it is not possible to do more than express doubt of Secretary MCADOO'S statement that "the hand of the Kaiser is behind certain sales" which explain the discount on the Liberty 4 per cents. The doubt is felt not because the Kaiser or his agents are incapable of what the Secretary calls "malevolence," but because of the difficulty of doing such selling in the volume which the market has shown. Liberty bonds cannot be sold short. They must be had for sales, and once sold must be rebought before they can be sold again. The market is under close watch by experts who lynched—in the Wall Street manner—the unfortunate who inconsiderately sold the first issue of Liberties, and had to pay smart money to avoid being "named." No one envied him his conduct or his punishment, and there had been no reports of more such business until the Secretary spoke.

He chose a bad day for his denunciation of the Germans, for there were too many similar incidents to make the weakness of the Liberty 4s seem remarkable. It might even be said that they are selling rather high than low, upon a comparison with other bonds nearest them in rank. Several other Government issues in high standing have fallen more since their issue, and fell more than the Liberties yesterday. The Federal Farm Loan Board yesterday marked its issues up to 5½ per cent., and the call money rate was 6. Such prime bonds as New York City issues sell below the Liberties, and are equally exempt from taxation. These movements match one another with enough exactness to make it seem more reasonable that they are normal than that the Kaiser is responsible for all of them, or for one among them.

In other countries it is common to issue Government bonds at a discount. Only here is it thought that it is necessary to name a rate of interest which shall float an issue at par. It is a costly notion, for the rate of interest can be varied only by eighths, and that is too large a variant for issues in billions. Also it is futile to make a sacrifice to force an issue at par when it is sure that it will not stay there. It is easier and better practice to make the issue at a price which shall meet the money market at the time of issue, and let lenders have the prospect of a rise in their principal if the money market moves in their favor.

No one looks out for the Liberty issues, and small real sales depress them more than large purchases will raise them. If the United States is to be the world's money market, it will be necessary either to get over some provincial ideas or to impress them upon the world. It is a pity, but it is necessary to believe that the former way is easier and surer of success. Notwithstanding the discount on the Liberty issues, they now top all other issues, and are world's standard of credit while they do so. Why not emphasize that fact rather than the discount?

A BILLION NEEDED FOR OUR AIR FLEET.

The Italian inventor CAPRONI, one of whose giant biplanes flew over New York the other day to scatter Liberty Loan leaflets, predicts great activity by the Germans in the air in the Spring.

The enemy is hard at work, be sure of it. Having formidable labor resources at his disposal, well-disciplined labor, directed by engineers who manifest all the severity of officers, he is turning out his Gothas and his Friedrichshafens with incredible speed. Next Spring we shall witness the budding forth of a fantastic effort in aviation. For the first time in the war the rear will suffer almost as much as the front.

Signor CAPRONI believes that bombardments from the air will take place at Paris, Lyons, Le Creusot, and St. Etienne on a prodigious scale, destruction of munition plants and depots being the chief purpose of the enemy.

Hitherto raids have been made by a score of airplanes. The time is coming, if the war continues for years, when attacking planes will be counted by hundreds. They will carry many tons of explosives and manoeuvre like warships at sea in tactical formations. It will then be impossible for camps, stores, great munition works like Krupps and Le Creusot, and troops moving in masses, to escape the shattering force of explosions. So many bombs will fall that the target must often be hit. Even now considerable damage is done by raiders. Great Britain has suffered more than appears in official reports; casualties may be given correctly, but little is said of the destruction of property in ports and cities. The Germans also put out deceptive bulletins when the French and British attack their bases. Magnify the raiding parties by ten, twenty, and even a hundred, and there would be red ruin, a ghastly story to tell. That is what the Germans are planning. America and her allies, therefore, must have the mastery of the air to win the war.

Incredulity cannot stand against the briefest survey of present aerial resources, and they are in process of rapid expansion. The American people must understand how urgent is the necessity of multiplying planes until the production can be spoken of in terms of hundreds every day. It is true that totals of machines used by the Entente Allies and the enemy are not available. Military secrets are never disclosed. Conclusions must be indefinitely drawn from what happens at the front and from organization. In ten months ended in October the French aviators, with the Lafayette Escadrille assisting, destroyed 517 German planes on the western front and brought down 513 others, which fell inside the German lines. German claims always exceed those made by the French. The British are quite as successful as their ally on the western front. How actively construction and training are going on in Great Britain may be judged from this extract from Aeroplane:

> Every aerodrome employs dozens of officers and hundreds of men. The squadrons run into hundreds, the officers into thousands, and the men into hundreds of thousands, and still the corps keeps growing. New aerodromes are constantly opened.

What the Italian resources are is equally conjecture. In five weeks at the front the enemy was bombarded forty-eight times by 242 Caproni machines, which dropped forty-five tons of explosives. It may be said deliberately that on the western front, from the Channel to Switzerland, the reconnoitring, fighting, and bombing airplanes are now numbered by the thousand. Both sides claim supremacy in the air. The opportunity rests with America to give her allies such a great preponderance that the enemy will be driven from the skies altogether, impotent to give battle or to defend himself. That is why General SQUIER, Chief Signal Officer of the army, asks Congress for an appropriation of $1,138,240,314 for the fiscal year 1918-19.

Of this amount General SQUIER proposes that $1,032,294,260 be expended on aviation: $553,219,120 on extra engines and spare parts, $235,806,000 for airplanes and hydroaeroplanes, $77,475,000 for machine guns, $8,050,000 for schools of military aeronautics, and the balance for stations, depots, equipment, upkeep, and pay for instructors, inspectors, mechanics, engineers, accountants, &c. A combination of instrumentalities will win the war, but it cannot be won without mastery of the air. Members of Congress who have been at the front can tell their colleagues how indispensable to success is paramountcy in flying. A billion added to last year's appropriation would not be an excessive price to pay for it.

For thousands of airplanes there must be a great army of aviators, mechanicians, and helpers. Flying casualties are not so great as those in the infantry; the difference should be reassuring to men who think of joining the aviation service but have been told it is extra perilous. Enlistments for the army and navy will not be received after Dec. 15, when the new draft goes into effect, but the War Department announces that exceptions will be made in favor of the Aviation Corps.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Like Accidents Frequently Have Occurred.

It is not only in Halifax that there exists a good deal of something between a suspicion and a belief that German plotters were concerned, directly or indirectly, in bringing about the explosion that wrecked the city. But for this feeling there is, as yet at least, no foundation in fact, and there are only two excuses—the knowledge that not a few explosions and fires, helpful, like this one, to Germany, have been the work of her servitors on this side of the water, and, second, the difficulty that landsmen have in understanding why two vessels, in broad daylight, each aware of the other's approach and with room to pass, should collide.

Neither of these excuses is adequate as basis for suspicion, and still less do they justify belief. It is next to inconceivable that German money or devotion could sufficiently influence the number of men required for bringing those two ships together intentionally to make them take the risks involved—risks the extent of which is disclosed by the fatalities suffered by their crews. As for the possibility of a collision in the circumstances described, that has been revealed again and again in New York Harbor and in every other.

And always there has been the same explanation of "signals misunderstood," and the same attempts by the officers of each of the ships in collision to prove that the misunderstanding was not by themselves but by the others. That such accidents occur can hardly be due either to negligence or to stupidity, for those are not the qualities that raise men to the command of vessels. They seem to result from an intrinsic weakness in the system of nautical signals used all over the world—a weakness apparently irremediable, else would it have been remedied long ago.

The men on the Imo make the curious statement—curious because they seem to make it as explaining why greater care was not taken—that the Mont Blanc carried no visible indication of the nature of her cargo. Why a ship so laden should not do so while in the European war zones is easily comprehensible, but a special warning while in a friendly port might have been expedient.

Everything Will Go to the "Cases."

Among the facts to be considered by readers of "the hundred neediest cases" that have been presented by THE TIMES to the attention of its readers is one that will appeal strongly to all who have had their generous impulses more or less weakened by occasional revelations in the past as to the turning of charitable funds to purposes other than those of direct relief. Such diversions are by no means always or necessarily illegitimate or indefensible. "The poor" can be, and often have been, helped otherwise than by gifts placed in their own hands, and expenditures for any one of the many activities in which the organized associations engage may be even more beneficial in their ultimate results than is the almsgiving which in other days formed the whole of "charity."

That, however, is a large question, and while, on the one side, there are still many people who believe only in direct relief, on the other there is nobody who denies the existence of needs in which the demand for such relief is urgent and can be met with more than propriety. As regards the "hundred neediest cases" there can be no dispute between the followers of the two philanthropic methods. Both groups, as well as the wiser ones who realize that efficiency is best attained by combining the two methods, will agree that what the unfortunates enumerated in the list must have is the immediate help that money given to them, or expended for them, can bestow.

There can be no fear that even a penny of the money contributed in this instance will go to pay commissions or administrative costs of any kind. The entire amount will be distributed exactly as the donors choose to designate in expressing their wishes and sympathies. Their power will not lapse, either, even though the amount given to the case that interests them exceeds its requirements. The excess will be transferred to another case of their own selection, until all have been completely covered.

Till that is accomplished, the call for contributions will be urgent, and to meet it small gifts as well as larger ones are needed.

Half Measures Always Unsatisfactory.

As a means of effecting an obviously needed reduction in the consumption of coal, it is now proposed to abandon the plan of limiting the hours in each night during which electric signs for advertising purposes may be lighted, and to adopt in place of it the plan of darkening such signs throughout the whole of certain days in the week.

The first of these plans was an admitted failure so far as concerns the attainment of its designed end. The letter of the regulation was observed—the few conspicuous signs, that is, which by no ingenuity could be brought into the "directional" category remained dark in the designated hours, but innumerable others, some "directional" only by courtesy and others using many times more current than was required for revealing location, continued to glow or wink—and incidentally to prove that their owners either do not realize the fact that we are at war or else do not want to assist in defeating the Germans.

The proposal to have a few "lightless nights" each week is no more promising than was its predecessor, and it has the same vital defect of doing in part a thing that needs to be done in whole if at all. We can stand it to have every night "lightless," as well as to have two or three a week of that sort, while the compromise, the half measure, is in itself irritating alike to those who appreciate their country's situation and to those who from apathy or disloyalty prefer to ignore the seriousness of the exigency through which we are passing.

A particularly obnoxious waste of coal is that in which many of the suburban towns are indulging. They persist in making one or more of their business streets a "White Way" by illuminating them to a degree that is pleasing, now, only to residents without a thought higher than trade and the advertising of a town's foolish extravagance. "White Ways" were all right, or at least innocent enough, in the times of peace, but now they are between stupid and criminal.

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

World Significance of the British Occupation of Jerusalem and the Limitations of the Zionist Movement.

By HENRY MORGENTHAU.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fall of Jerusalem, its recapture by Christian forces after twelve centuries of almost uninterrupted Mohammedan rule, is surely an event of the greatest significance to us all. American Christians, and indeed Christians everywhere, will rejoice that the Holy Land, so well known to them through both the Old and New Testaments, has been restored to the civilized world.

I, with my co-religionists, rejoice not only as an American but as a cosmopolitan who recognizes the fertile seeds of civilization in all truly religious faith and experience. For the whole civilized world the 10th of December, 1917, will be remembered as a day of profound historical interest, and, I hope also, of large meaning for the future.

During my recent visit to Palestine, I was greatly impressed by the progress made by the Jewish colonies. These colonies had developed under most adverse circumstances, and had demonstrated fully that, when real opportunity is given, the people of the Jewish faith can create most creditable self-governing units. With Palestine liberated from the curse of Turkish misgovernment, this work will go on with ever greater success. All Jews, both the Zionists and those of us who do not take part in the advocacy of the entire program of the Zionists, rejoice at the prospect which is now open. Many Jews will wish to settle in Palestine. Many others, as well as great numbers of Christians from all lands, will wish to visit the Holy Land, and there undertake studies in history and religion. Many of us hope that the Hebraic language and the elements of the Hebraic culture will develop there sufficiently to be again, in a new way, of genuine service to the moral and cultural life of the world.

But at this point I wish to sound a note of warning to my co-religionists on the one hand, and on the other strongly emphasize to all my American fellow-citizens that certain positive facts should not be overlooked at this time. I believe that the leaders of the Zionists have always perceived that it would be impossible to have all the Jews return to Palestine, and that the others who hold to that Utopia will soon be disillusioned. It is almost unnecessary to refer to the fact that it is economically impossible to settle 13,000,000 people upon the narrow and impoverished lands which were the ancient soil of our people. But this is not what I wish to emphasize chiefly. The fact that has vital significance to me, and, I believe, to a majority of those of my faith in America, is that we are 100 per cent. Americans, and wish to remain so, irrespective of the fact that some of our blood is Jewish and some of our clay is German, Russian, or Polish. To us and our children America, too, is veritably a Holy Land.

It has been a great mission of the Jewish people, through their religious faith, to teach the whole Western world that there is one God. The great moral and spiritual mission of the American people, in my opinion, is to teach the world that there must be one brotherhood of humanity. I hold that it has been nothing short of providential in the history of the human race to have had America preserved as an undeveloped continent until this later period. We are making it the experimental station for the intergrafting of various peoples. The ideal of America is, through freedom and equal opportunity, to permit the complete physical, intellectual, and spiritual development of all our citizens. The American people are not the descendants of the original English, French, Dutch or Spanish settlers. The American people today are composed of every inhabitant within our borders who loyally supports the principles which form the roots of our national life and well-being. To me it seems clear that the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the laws and, above all, in the moral attitude of mind which marks the true American, require much of us. Above all they require mutual service, equality as regards the highest as well as the less important goods of life, and, high above all, complete toleration and mutual respect. These are the veritable foundations of human brotherhood. This is America's fundamental contribution to the world's civilization. It is not essential in this connection, even if space permitted, for me to indicate and emphasize the part which the Hebraic laws, Hebraic morals, and the Hebraic religion, through the Old and the New Testament, have had upon the American mind and the American soul. I leave that to the historian. I am here referring to the present and the future, rather than to the past.

We have now come to a great crisis in the history of the world. The essential thing for us is to fight for universal peace as a basis for a practical world brotherhood. This great result is not only possible, it is necessary if civilization is to endure. Let me ask my co-religionists, face to face and heart to heart, how many of you would be willing to forswear the great duty we have here and the great task which history gives us of being true, real, unalloyed American citizens in this time of resplendent ideals and momentous deeds, in order to devote your entire lives to the upbuilding of Hebraic institutions in Palestine? I, for one, do not see that it is at all necessary to ignore the lesser in order to serve the greater purpose. But let me repeat most emphatically, we Jews, in America, are Jews in religion and Americans in nationality. It is through America and her institutions that we shall work out our part in bringing better ideals and morals and sounder principles of policy to the whole world. Likewise the Jews of the British Empire, that is probably 99 per cent. of them, have not the slightest intention of deserting their British fellow-citizens. The same holds good as to France and Italy. If Russia maintains, as we all hope and pray that she may maintain, a republican form of government in which the elements of liberty are saved to her people, the Jews of Russia will very soon come to feel the same fellowship with all their Russian neighbors that we now have as regards our fellow-Americans.

And yet Zionism is more than a mere dream. Its theories, upon which so much emphasis has been placed during the last generation, contain practical elements which are not above realization. I have reflected much upon this matter and I have had the privilege of discussing it with leading Jews the world over. I most sincerely trust that those of my religious faith who are now imbued with this idea will not permit impracticable schemes to make impossible the realization of the good that is in Zionism. The Jewish communities in Palestine should be given every opportunity for development. Some Jews now in America will wish to live there permanently; many others, who have not the slightest intention of surrendering their citizenship in the countries where their children are to live and work, will still wish to have a share in the preservation and development of a free, Jewish Palestine. But not only Jews are interested in Palestine; every truly educated and liberal-minded person in the world will wish to see the ancient Jewish culture given an opportunity for expression and growth. Furthermore, and this is what I beg my Jewish fellow religionists not to lose sight of for a moment, all Christendom, too, looks upon Palestine as the Holy Land, in which every believing Christian has a deep religious interest and a right to share. The thousands of Christians who will annually visit Palestine will wish to feel that they have a part in all the holy traditions which cluster about the sacred localities and the remaining monuments.

As regards the administration of Palestine, this phase of the subject does not seem to me to present any insurmountable difficulties. Under an international and inter-religious commission there could be a very large measure of self-government on the part of the local citizenship. The whole world is now moving away from the emphasis hitherto placed upon extreme nationalism. The forces of internationalism must be developed practically and systematically. What an error it would be, at the very time when the primary message to the world of the Jewish people and their religion should be one of peace, brotherhood and the international mind, to set up a limited nationalist State and thereby appear to create a physical boundary to their religious influence. Let us give the strictly Hebraic culture a better chance than this would imply. Let us permit it in its original form and purity to test out its strength with other religions amid twentieth century surroundings. Whatever value it may have for the world's civilization will thus be fully realized. Meanwhile nothing should draw our attention from the infinitely greater opportunities of the age in which we live. After the many centuries of restrictions, persecutions and cruelties suffered by our people we are at last sharing the blessings of freedom and of universal fellowship in all the great democratic countries of the world.

HENRY MORGENTHAU.

New York, Dec. 11, 1917.

VENEZUELA AND THE ALLIES.

A Statement from the Minister in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your editorial of this day, under the caption "No Paper for the Enemy," that in refusing a license for export of print paper destined for Venezuela the Director of the Bureau of Exports alleges "the unfriendly attitude of the Government of Venezuela toward this nation and our allies."

I deem it my bounden duty emphatically to state to the readers of your most valuable daily that the attitude of the Government of Venezuela is one of sincere and staunch friendship for the United States. In fact, although the attitude of the Government of Venezuela is technically one of strict neutrality, as imposed by international obligations, the Government of Venezuela on several occasions have positively declared to the Government of the United States their keenest sympathy with the lofty principles for the defense of which this country has gone to war; moreover, in his message to Congress in May last the Venezuelan Executive again declared that Venezuela was in full sympathy with such principles, and that events were being watched without losing sight of the duties imposed upon Venezuela by her sense of solidarity with her sister republics of the continent, and especially so with the United States; and, finally, in their reply to this message the Venezuelan Congress ratified the declaration made by the Executive, and in feeling terms mentioned the loyal friendship binding Venezuela to the United States, and her sentiments of Pan American solidarity.

The Government of Venezuela, in their reply to Germany's notification on submarine warfare, advised the German Government that such measures were illegal, and that Venezuela reserved to herself the defense of her rights in case of an attack upon them. These rights so far have not been infringed in the slightest degree.

The pro-German sentiment of which some newspapers have accused the Venezuelan Government is absolutely without foundation.

SANTOS A. DOMINICI,
Minister of Venezuela.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1917.

SHOWS FRANCE'S ART RUINS.

Francois Monod Talks to the National Sculpture Society.

François Monod, private secretary of M. Tardieu of the French Commission and former Assistant Curator of the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, exhibited last evening a series of slides showing the destroyed architecture in the devastated regions of France, before the National Sculpture Society at its rooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Showing a group of German prisoners, M. Monod spoke of their faces as being brutal, unformed, the faces of barbarians. There were cheers when he showed two pictures of the American soldiers in France.

Paul Bartlett, the President of the society, presided and read a letter from the Minister of Public Instruction, France, an acknowledgment of sympathy and regrets, sent in the name of the society, on the death of the French sculptor Rodin. M. Monod spoke in English.

COEUR DE LION!

"We hope, by God's Grace, to receive the Holy City of Jerusalem."—Richard, Coeur de Lion, A. D. 1191.

Wake from thy slumbering, Heart of the Lion!
Rise from the dream of it, centuries old.
Look ye from Ascalon eastward to Zion,
Where in the dawning our banners unfold!

Over the domes of the infidel enemy
Blows the Red Cross of the Crusaders' might;
Over the Sepulchre, over Gethsemane,
Ay, over Calvary, glowing with light!

Godfrey de Bouillon speeds with the tidings,
Stirred, too, from dreams in yon Holiest Crypt,
High in his stirrups, the dust of his stridings
Staining the Crescent from Saladin stripped!

Nay, royal sire!—no mirage of hope dying,
Fruit of the Dead Sea or figment of sleep!—
Saladin's slain and his Saracens flying!
God and St. George o'er Jerusalem sweep!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

STORMBOUND COAL MOVING TO THE CITY

Administrator Expects to Put 40,000 Tons Into the Yards by This Evening.

NARROW MARGIN IN SCHOOLS

May Extend Christmas Vacation—Pneumonia Increases—Nine Degrees Cold Snap's Low Mark.

Forty thousand tons of coal held by the storm began to move here yesterday and it is expected that by this afternoon enough of it will be in the yards to take the edge off immediate necessity. This is not all the coal New York needs or is going to get, but it is enough to tide the city over two days, working strictly on the conservation basis. The rising temperature and the diminishing wind allowed water transportation to be continued yesterday and the movement of stalled freight cars in the northern part of the State and in the Great Lakes region. Shipments of necessities and war freights were moving last night, to quote a railroad man, "as near the regular schedule as the season will permit."

Some of the stormbound coal did reach the city late yesterday on barges, but just how much relief may be expected, Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, was not sure.

"Unless weather conditions become severe again," he said, "we expect to stock up the city coal yards and gradually increase the amounts that consumers can purchase. We are relieving an actual shortage, for there was very little here. One thing we are watching now is to see that there is a fair distribution of the present supply. I expect that by tomorrow night all the coal will be in the yards."

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of School Supplies, said the margin of coal in public schools was so narrow that some must be closed unless fuel is obtained. In this connection there is a movement afoot to extend the Christmas holidays for a month and to add this time at the end of the school year, so the schools will not have to be heated.

There are ten schools in Brooklyn, thirty in Manhattan, and five in the Bronx where there was only one day's supply of coal yesterday. Fifty-five Brooklyn schools, sixty in Manhattan and seven in the Bronx are only stocked for two weeks. Mr. Jones said the schools needed 7,000 tons a week and were not getting 1,000 tons.

Nut coal was quoted at retail yesterday at $8.50 a ton in Manhattan and $8.75 in Brooklyn and the Bronx. Pea coal ash is 50 cents more, and pea coal $1 less. In this connection it is noted that the "carry in" charge has gone up, and it now costs the consumer 50 cents a ton more to have the coal put into his cellar.

Western passenger trains arriving here were three hours late. On Monday they were so late that, in some cases, the times of expected arrival were not posted. The Twentieth Century Limited was due at 9:40 A. M. She arrived at 12:55 P. M. The Detroiter, due at 9:30 A. M., got in at 12:50. More than $1,150 was contributed to the Red Cross by belated passengers on the Twentieth Century Limited, which arrived here on Monday more than nine hours late. A man from Nevada on his way to do Y. M. C. A. work in France was a passenger. He urged the others to give the money which the railroad refunds when the limited is behind its schedule to the Red Cross. The proposal met with almost unanimous approval.

A committee was formed that went through the cars giving the passengers a slip suggesting that the money due from the New York Central be given to the Red Cross. The committee met after the arrival of the train, at the Biltmore. It was found that the Atlantic Coast Military Relief Division of the Red Cross was richer by $1,174, which does not include money given by passengers who went to Boston. The Chicago passengers gave $1,002.24; those from Cleveland $53.44; Toledo, $15, and $106 was collected in cash. The rebate money came from 135 passengers.

"The plan sprang from the thought that it would be easy to collect from passengers who had not expected to possess the money when they started on their journey," said a member of the committee. "Strange to say, most of the passengers who contributed bore names that indicated German ancestry."

The coal shortage is a serious menace to health. During the twenty-four hours ended at noon on Monday 10 persons died from pneumonia in Manhattan, 5 in the Bronx, 15 in Brooklyn, 4 in Queens, and 2 in Richmond. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department said the Fuel Administrator should shut off all electric signs to conserve fuel, so that the poor may be supplied. R. Voth of 373 Park Avenue wrote to Fuel Administrator Garfield that many of the large electric signs about Broadway were lighted after the prescribed hour. He thinks this should be stopped if coal is to be conserved. The managers of eight large apartment houses notified Administrator Schley that they were without coal yesterday. He succeeded in obtaining a supply for them.

The lowest temperature was 9 degrees above at 6 o'clock. From that time on the mercury rose, until at 4 P. M. 22 degrees was recorded.

SHIPS NEED 100,000 MEN.

Navy League Officer Urges Schools for Instruction in Marine Service.

W. H. Stayton, Executive Secretary of the Navy League of the United States, speaking yesterday at the opening of the campaign of the Navy League to obtain 10,000 new members in New York, declared that the nation would need 100,000 sailors for the merchant marine service.

"We need enough men to man 14,000,000 tonnage after the war," he said. "We haven't enough now to man 1,000,000 tons. We are depending on foreigners. Sailors on our merchant vessels, the auxiliaries of our fighting craft, do not in many cases speak English, and we know nothing of their loyalty. One of the first things for the league to advocate is the establishment of schools throughout the country where men may be taught the requirements of the merchant marine. For this purpose as a starter there are 500 graduates from the Naval Academy not in active service who are living in America."

Mr. Stayton also said that the policy of Secretary of the Navy Daniels of keeping all news regarding the navy from the public was directly responsible for mistakes which put the lives of American soldiers and sailors in jeopardy and endangered American ships. He declared that because of carelessness on the part of either the Navy Department or the War Department four American transports filled with troops were recently held eight days in an unprotected harbor in France before the soldiers and sailors were allowed to land.

"I do not charge that Secretary Daniels himself knew of the inefficient management which held these ships and their thousands of soldiers and sailors in danger of attack by submarines," said Mr. Stayton, "but I do say that his policy of sitting on the lid so far as naval news is concerned and his refusal to heed advice of those who know, is responsible for the inefficiency which permits such mistakes to happen."

HALF MILLION ZONE PASSES.

Customs Officials Swamped by Waterfront Regulations.

Under the new Federal regulations for protecting the New York waterfront with armed guards, it has been estimated by the Customs officials that nearly 500,000 passes will have to be issued to dock workers, clerks, truckmen, and others having business within the zone. The issuing of

URGE HARDER WORK FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Some Leaders Dissatisfied with the $2,866,000 Already Raised.

WOMEN'S FUND COMPLETED

Twenty Contribute $2,000 and Max Loewenthal Has Added. $10,000 to This Sum.

Although the campaign for the $5,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy brought in $2,866,700 yesterday, with a total of $2,866,000 to date, some of the leaders were not satisfied at the close of the meeting of Captains and members of teams that took place in the afternoon. Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, who presided at the meeting in the campaign office at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, closed the conference with a vigorous speech in which he pointed out that, even if the $1,000,000 contribution from a source outside the activities of the teams, which has been spoken of several times in the last few days, is realized, it will still take $400,000 a day in the three days remaining of the campaign to bring the total up to the proper figure. The daily average so far has been under $800,000.

"I am not an optimist," said Judge Rosalsky. "I frequently think that optimism dampens ardor. But, optimist or no optimist, I wonder if the great Jewish population of New York realizes the magnitude of the work we have undertaken. We cannot afford to have it said that Israel's great crisis. The poor are giving; the middle classes are giving; but have we yet heard from the opulent Jews of New York?" (Cries of "No, no.")

"Mr. Brown, head of our campaign, has analyzed the statistics of the returns brought in," Judge Rosalsky continued. "He has found that 242 men have given from $500 to $999, 241 from $1,000 to $2,499, 34 from $2,500 to $4,999, and 92 have given $5,000 or more.

"Does this mean that the more fortunate among us have shown their sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers of the war zone? They should not depend on the workingman to raise $1,000,000. They should not let one or two public-spirited givers carry the burden.

"I propose that at the end of the campaign we publish the list of those who have been called on and have merely insulted our workers. You may call this blackmail, but I tell you that no law can touch you for telling the truth. We must arouse New York Jewry to its duty. We are now asking for charity. We are asking them to respond as nobly as our Christian brethren have done for this great purpose. It will be necessary to raise $400,000 a day on each of the three days remaining in this campaign if we are to be short, and it will be necessary to give not out of surplus income but out of capital."

Mr. Untermyer's Tribute.

This view of the situation, which is held by some of the leaders of the campaign despite the confidence expressed by Jacob H. Schiff, General Chairman of the committee, that the final night will show that the grand total has been reached, was supported by a statement issued last night by Samuel Untermyer.

"The Jews who do not contribute to this fund to the full extent of their abilities," said Mr. Untermyer, "are not taking a just view of their obligations to their race. In refusing to contribute they are not merely exercising an option or privilege. They are evading a plain duty. It is none the less a duty because there is no penalty attached to their refusal. They have no right to withhold their aid while their brethren are suffering by the hundreds of thousands by the wayside in the far corners of the earth and cannot be rescued without their assistance. With the daily inspiring spectacle before our eyes of the toilers among the Jewish men and women giving freely from their scant earnings that are barely sufficient to enable them to live from day to day, and to whom every dollar means a real sacrifice, those of us who are living amid comfort should bow our heads in humiliation, no matter what we give.

"I am confident that, having regard to the demands upon us, we shall make a fairly decent showing, although I do not regard the raising of five million or six million dollars for such a cause among a million and a half of Jews as an accomplishment of which there is any reason that we should be especially proud, even in these times, when we consider what this money is going to do toward saving life and toward alleviating the misery of our brethren in this world tragedy.

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WEEGHMAN OBTAINS ALEXANDER AND KILLIFER FOR CUBS, PAYING $50,000 IN BIG BASEBALL DEAL

ALEXANDER IS SOLD TO CUBS BY PHILS

Weeghman Pays $50,000 for Star Pitcher of Baseball in Big Deal.

KILLIFER ALSO IN TRADE

Chicago Gets Quaker Battery and Gives Two Players Besides Small Fortune.

President Charles H. Weeghman of the Cubs launched his promised surprise at the Waldorf last evening when he announced that he had purchased Pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander and Catcher Bill Killifer from the Phillies for a sum which is said to be about $50,000. Besides the cash consideration, the Phillies will get Pitcher Mike Prendergast and Catcher Dilhoffer from the Cubs.

After a quiet day, during which all sorts of rumors echoed through the hotel, Weeghman did the dramatic thing and waited until the last minute before making his big announcement. The news was a genuine surprise to the baseball world because no one dreamed that William F. Baker, President of the Phillies, would think of selling his great pitcher.

Last season Alexander refused to sign his contract with the Phillies until he had been offered $12,000 for three years. This contract was deemed by the Philadelphia club too much for one player during these uncertain war times, so when Weeghman made his big offer for the great pitcher it was promptly taken up.

Alexander ranks as the greatest pitcher in the game at the present time. This season he won over thirty games, and in accomplishing this feat for the third time he equaled a record which has been made in major league baseball only by Christy Mathewson when he was with the Giants. The Alexander-Killifer combination is considered the best battery in baseball, and Weeghman and Fred Mitchell look to see the Cubs in the race next year with these new players.

Alexander has been pitching since 1898, when he broke into baseball as a member of the Central City, Neb., club. He was born in Elba, Neb., in 1887. From Central City he went to Galesburg and then to Indianapolis and Syracuse. In 1911 he joined the Philadelphia club, and by his great work he was immediately called Alexander the Great. Killifer has also been in the game since 1898, when he first played professional ball with the Austin, Tex., club. He came from St. Edwards College in Michigan. Killifer was born at Paw Paw, Mich., in 1889. He joined the Phillies in 1911.

President Weeghman says that he isn't through buying players yet. Yesterday when he saw Branch Rickey and President Ebbets of Brooklyn talking over a possible trade, he immediately told Ebbets not to make any deals with St. Louis yet as he had a big offer to make him. It was rumored about the meeting yesterday that Weeghman would make Brooklyn a staggering offer for Outfielder Zach Wheat.

Recently Weeghman was voted a sum of $200,000 to purchase players to put the Cubs in the pennant race next season. Not long ago he made an offer of $50,000 for Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis, an offer which was promptly refused by President Rickey. It is also stated that Weeghman got himself into disfavor with the league by tampering with Heffelfinger and other star players. Weeghman said last night that he was determined to give Chicago a pennant winner in the National League at any cost and is prepared to spend the whole $200,000 to accomplish his purpose.

TENER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Herrmann Offsets News of Break by Nominating Leader.

John K. Tener was re-elected President of the National League yesterday for a term of one year, but it was with the understanding that he would have a free hand in conducting his private affairs, and that Secretary Treasurer John A. Heydler would practically act as President in conducting the routine affairs of the office. The threatened break between President Tener and August Herrmann of Cincinnati did not transpire, and it was Herrmann who proposed Tener's name for re-election.

President Tener announced to the club owners that he would give most of his time hereafter to another business, having been elected President of the Permanent Highways Corporation. This concern will have its headquarters in New York, and President Tener, although serving as the head of the league, will have little time to give to its activities. The work which Secretary Heydler will assume will not be new to him, for he was acting President several years ago, filling out the unexpired term of the late Harry Pulliam. Mr. Heydler also acted as President during the first term of President Tener four years ago, while Mr. Tener was serving his last year as Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Heydler was re-elected for a term of four years.

The league spent much of its time yesterday clearing up the misunderstanding which has been brought about by the joint meeting between the National and American Leagues in Chicago at the end of the week. The club owners showed that they were unanimously in favor of the joint meeting, but President Tener pointed out that his misunderstanding had been about the date.

The league will be unable to finish its business in time to be in Chicago for a meeting tomorrow, but it is likely that after the meeting here the National League will join with the American League in Chicago on Friday or Saturday. So two of the features which promised to raise a big rumpus in baseball circles proved to be only a tempest in a teapot.

It was the sentiment among the club owners yesterday that the joint meeting with the American League would be the best means of adjusting the questions about the length of the schedule and the player limit. The question of other retrenchment policies will be left until this meeting at the end of the week. The league has much routine business to attend to and will convene today at 10 o'clock.

The gathering of baseball men at the Waldorf was one of the largest in years. Among those who promenaded Peacock Alley were Manager Christy Mathewson of the Reds, Charley Herzog of the Giants, Dick Rudolph and Manager George Stallings of the Braves, Manager Fred Mitchell of Chicago, and Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies, Bill Donovan, formerly manager of the Yankees; Bob Shawkey, the Yankee pitcher; Manager John J. McGraw, Otto Miller, and Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Dodgers, Sherwood Magee of the Reds, Casey Stengel of the Dodgers, and John H. Farrell of Auburn, Secretary of the National Association.

Jack Hendricks of Indianapolis, who is wanted by Branch Rickey as manager of the Cardinals next season, brought the good tidings that he represented a syndicate which is to buy the Indianapolis franchise, and he holds an option of twenty days on this club. If the new owners buy out Owner McGill, Hendricks will be released from his contract as manager of the Indianapolis Club, and will be free to take the St. Louis offer.

President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Club announced that he would undoubtedly sell or trade Pitcher Al Mamaux before next season, and immediately there was a lively scramble for the pitcher. The latest offer for Mamaux was made by Manager Robinson of Brooklyn, a New York, Brooklyn and Cincinnati are now hot after Mamaux's services, and Dreyfuss may take the best offer. Manager Mathewson of Cincinnati is said to be after Pitcher Babe Marquard of the Dodgers.

LAURELS GO TO YALE CLUB.

Squash Team Defeats Crescent A. C. by a Score of 4 to 1.

Play in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League team matches began yesterday, when in the Class B division the Yale Club defeated the Crescent A. C. on the Yale Club courts by a score of 4 to 1. The only member of the Crescent A. C. team to win a match was George E. Cruse, who vanquished P. Sturgis of the Yale Club, 9—15, 15—4, 15—9. The Yale Club winners were H. F. Stern, R. Granis, F. M. Blodgett, and J. A. Vietor. The only one of these to be pressed to a three-game contest was Granis, who defeated M. M. Sterling of the Crescent A. C., at 15—8, 9—15, 18—15.

The summaries:

George E. Cruse, Crescent A. C., defeated P. Sturgis, Yale Club, 6—15, 15—4, 15—9; H. F. Stern, Yale Club, defeated W. Bouck, Crescent A. C., 15—0, 15—5; R. Granis, Yale Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 9—15, 15—13; F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, defeated Y. Pendras, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 15—3; J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, defeated H. G. Preiss, Crescent A. C., 15—5, 15—4.

YALE MAT MEET POSTPONED

Novice Wrestlers Get More Time for Training.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 11.—The novice wrestling meet which was to have been held today was postponed until Thursday, so that the competitors could get more training under the watchful eye of Coach Winters. He has been on the main floor of the gymnasium every day this week instructing the men in the arts of grappling.

A call for boxing candidates has been issued by M. King, the instructor in this sport. He also is in the gymnasium every day and prepared to give instructions to any and all who report.

Season tickets for the swimming meets have been placed on sale. To insure the entry of the Yale Varsity into the intercollegiate league the swimming must be made self supporting. The management is spending a large sum of money this season on swimming and must get that money back from the undergraduates. Unless there is support there can be no competitions.

SHOEMAKER IS VICTOR.

Defeats Concannon in Pocket Billiard Match at Daly's.

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the national amateur pocket billiard championship, defeated Joe Concannon in a pocket billiard match for the benefit of the Red Cross, at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, by a score of 125 to 114. Both contestants played with high skill, a number of sizable runs marking the event. Shoemaker's best cluster was a run of 24 while that for Concannon was 25.

Alfredo De Oro and George Burns will play in the match this evening.

NAVAL FIVE TRIUMPHANT.

Defeats Crescent A. C. at Basket Ball by 30 to 28 Tally.

A basket ball team representing the Naval Militia of the Fifty-second Street Armory, Brooklyn, last night defeated the Crescent Athletic Club five by 30 to 28 in a game played at the armory. Waite and Marse of the naval team were the outstanding stars of the game. The score at half time was 21 to 14 in favor of the Naval Militia.

The lineup:

Naval Militia.	(30.)	Position.	Crescent A. C.	(28.)
Waite		L. F.	Nickals	
Palmer		R. F.	Kinney, Austin	
Marse		C.	Calder	
Conley		L. G.	Condon	
Hunt		R. G.	Trenkman	

Goals from field—Waite, (4,) Palmer, Marse, (5,) Hunt, (2,) Nickals, (5,) Austin, Calder, (3,) Trenkman. Goals from foul—Waite, (4,) Calder, (6.)

COLUMBIA TO HELP TEAMS.

Students Agree to Finance All Athletic Activities.

A thousand Columbia students last night showed their approval of the new activities fee as put forth in a resolution by their Student Board, when at the Commons Dining Hall they signed petitions which will go to the Columbia Faculty for the final and deciding vote. The resolution calls for each undergraduate to pay a fee of $5 each semester, half of this sum going to the support of athletics and half to non-athletic activities. As Columbia has so far based the financing of its various activities upon competition, this will give the organizations that are financially weak the backing needed.

T. Nelson Metcalf, coach of the Blue and White football and track teams for the last three years, urged all present to come out for some sport, and pointed out the fact that any man can find a place on some team during his four years of college. He said that he was willing to have any man report for the track team, and would promise him that, unless the man is the exception to the rule, he will surely develop into an athlete worthy to represent his college.

Metcalf was followed by Jim Rice, coach of the famous Columbia crews. Rice asked all men who were physically able to report for the crew work that starts indoors in February. Gus Peterson, mentor of the wrestlers, spoke for the grapplers, and later had Yip and Lee, two Chinese students, give an exhibition wrestling match. Lee won the 115-pound A. A. U. championship last year. Although outweighed by Yip, Lee managed to win.

CYCLING CARNIVAL TONIGHT.

Leading Sprinters to Meet in a Match Race at Garden.

Bicycle sprinting laurels are to be decided tonight in Madison Square Garden, where a cycling carnival is scheduled, in which the foremost professional and amateur riders will compete. Topping the events is a four-cornered match, in four heats at one mile, for a purse of $2,000. This race will bring together Frank Kramer, champion for sixteen consecutive years; Alfred Goullet, winner of the six-day race; Arthur Spencer, the national title holder, and Francesco Verri, the Italian speed king.

WEIMAN TAKES ROAD RUN.

Finishes Ahead in Weekly Event of Clark House A. A.

Eddie Weiman of the Morningside A. C. on the weekly open road run of the Clark House A. A. over city streets last night. He finished the three-mile course in 15:50, leading to the tape A. Hulsebosch of the Paulist A. C., whose time as 15:53. Joe Giorgio of the Paulist A. C., who won the Yonkers marathon, finished third, in 16:01.

Will Play to Aid Relief Fund.

As a medium through which to raise funds for the Jewish Relief Fund the first basket ball team of the Senator Club will play the College Settlement quintet at Stuyvesant Casino next Sunday.

Seton Hall Five Victor.

Seton Hall's basket ball team easily defeated the St. Francis College five of Brooklyn in a game at Seton Hall last night, winning by 77 to 17. Somers of the victors caged fourteen goals from the field.

Giants Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the National Exhibition Company, which operates the New York Baseball Club of the National League, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, Harry N. Hempstead; Vice President, Cornelius J. Sullivan; Treasurer, N. Ashley Lloyd; Secretary, John B. Foster. Board of Directors, H. N. Hempstead, C. J. Sullivan, N. Ashley Lloyd, Frank M. Stevens, James Foster, and Jonas Meehelman.

NO INTERNATIONAL GAMES NEXT YEAR

Slashing of President's Salary Forerunner of Collapse of Leading Minor League.

The International League practically decided to go out of business, although the official action was postponed until the league convenes here again in February. The action, which is a forerunner of the collapse of the league, was the slashing of President Ed. Barrow's salary which took place yesterday at the meeting at the Hotel Imperial. His salary was cut from $7,500 to $2,500. To baseball men this meant that Barrow could not afford to continue at the head of the organization, and his withdrawal is expected at any time.

Another radical action was the forfeiting of the Buffalo franchise, which was owned by Joseph J. Lannin, formerly owner of the Boston Red Sox. The club was forfeited because of the failure of the owners to pay players' salaries and to meet other contractural obligations. The club is $18,000 in the hole, and this includes salaries, league fees, and guarantees to visiting clubs. It was stated that Mr. Lannin has assured the players and Manager Pat Donovan that he will assume the responsibility of their salaries.

The most disappointed man in New York last night was President Barrow, for he has made a game fight for several seasons to keep the league on its feet. He was plainly chagrined at the action of the league, and announced that it probably would try to operate next season with one umpire.

C. T. Chapin of Rochester, M. J. Lynch of Providence, and P. E. Wilson of Richmond were anxious to quit and were willing to vote not to operate next season. The only clubs which wanted to go ahead were Toronto and Baltimore. Newark and Montreal were willing to abide with the majority.

There was no enthusiasm among the club owners to try another season under the conditions experienced last year. Many of the clubs lost money. It was freely predicted among the baseball men from the Class AA circuit that the International League would not attempt to operate next season.

Although it has been rumored that President Barrow had been offered the Presidency of the Boston Red Sox, this was denied yesterday by Harry Frazee, the owner of the club, who stated that he would run the club himself next season. He has not made any choice of a new manager, and said that he was in no hurry to name the man. He stated that if Dick Hoblitzell does not enlist in the army he will be named as playing manager.

MINORS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Secretary Farrell Says That Ten Leagues Will Start Season.

Secretary John H. Farrell, of the National Association of Minor Leagues, is very optimistic about the minor league outlook for next season. He says that ten of the minors will start the season, and that many of the club owners are willing to sacrifice all hope of profit for the good of the game.

Mr. Farrell announced yesterday the wording of the new war-time contracts which will be signed by the minor league players. The new clause is as follows:

"The player agrees to abide by the reservation clause in this contract in the event that the club or league of which the club is a part is forced to suspend operations on account of war conditions.

"This clause is void unless the club and the league plays at least one-half of its originally adopted scheduled playing season.

"This clause is binding only during the period of the war. It is the ruling that it will not be necessary to tender contracts to players in the national army in order to retain title to their services."

DATES FOR FORDHAM PREP.

Schedule of Sixteen Games Arranged for Basket Ball Team.

Sixteen games are on the basket ball schedule of Fordham Prep. Most of the local private high schools are on the list. The team has lost all of last year's stars, including Frisch, the crack forward. The opening contest will be played tomorrow with the five from St. Francis Prep. The schedule follows:

Dec. 13—St. Francis Prep, at Fordham; 21—Yonkers High School, at Yonkers; Jan. 9—Manhattan Prep, at Fordham; 11—St. Peter's Prep, at Jersey City; 12—Poughkeepsie High School, at Poughkeepsie; 16—Xavier High School, at Xavier; 18—Cathedral High School, at Cathedral; 25—Brooklyn Prep, at Brooklyn; 26—Regis High School, at Fordham; 30—Savage School, at Savage's Gymnasium; Feb. 2—High School of Commerce, at Fordham; 5—Brooklyn Prep, at Fordham; 6—Manhattan Prep, at Fordham; 9—St. Peter's Prep, at Fordham; 16—Poly Freshmen, at Brooklyn; Clason Point, at Clason Point.

THIS HEN HAS A RECORD.

Molly Wellington Has Laid 325 Eggs in a Year.

Nearly an egg a day is the record of one of the hens which will be exhibited at the twenty-ninth annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, which will be held at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 28 to Jan. 1. This bird of indefatigable zeal is named Molly Wellington. Out in California it only recently completed a year's record which showed that it had produced 325 eggs, or better than an egg a day, not counting Sundays. Molly is a Light Brahma, the first one of this breed to make a world's record in a national egg-laying contest.

Last year there were some 12,000 exhibitors in the show, and an equal degree of interest on the part of fanciers throughout the country is expected this year.

SKATING SEASON OPENS.

Red Ball Will Go Up at Van Cortlandt Park This Morning.

The first outdoor ice skating of the season will begin this morning when the lake at Van Cortlandt Park is thrown open to the public. Officials of the Park Department announced last night that the skaters would be permitted on the ice at 8:30 this morning. No announcement as to the condition of the ice in Central Park or Prospect Park in Brooklyn was made last night.

Cahill to Train Salmon Horses.

It became known yesterday that Walter J. Salmon had engaged Oscar Cahill to train his thoroughbreds next season. Cahill was associated with J. Benton while the latter was trainer for the James Butler stable two years ago. In the Salmon string of thoroughbreds are fourteen horses, ten of which are yearlings out of French and English stock.

St. John's to Play Cathedral.

The basket ball team of St. John's College of Brooklyn and the Cathedral College quintet will be opponents this evening on the Brooklyn collegians' court. The game was originally scheduled for two weeks ago, but was canceled tentatively at the request of the Cathedral team.

Georgia Tech to Meet Penn.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—Georgia Tech. and the University of Pennsylvania will meet in Philadelphia, Nov. 16 1918, said an announcement tonight by the Athletic Council of the local school. This and the annual Thanksgiving Day game with Auburn are the only games for next season definitely arranged thus far.

LEONARD TO BOX CLINE.

Lightweight Champion Faces Clever Rival in Philadelphia Tonight.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will risk his title this evening in the ring of the Olympia A. A. of Philadelphia. The Harlem lad will box Irish Patsy Cline, another local boxer, in a bout scheduled for six rounds. In Cline, Leonard will be opposing one of his most dangerous rivals for the titular honors.

Cline is a clever boxer, and has demonstrated in his recent matches that he is the possessor of a hard punch. Leonard's cleverness and his ability to hit hard, are well known, and despite the ability of his rival, the general feeling is that Leonard will emerge from the contest victorious.

This will be Leonard's first bout of real importance since his meeting in Philadelphia some time ago with Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion. In that bout the lightweight leader disposed of Kilbane in three rounds. This feat gained for Leonard added popularity in Philadelphia, and it is expected that the contest this evening will be witnessed by a record crowd for the Olympia A. A.

A special train has been chartered by the promoters of the bout to take the New York contingent of Leonard's admirers to the scent of the battle. Tickets for the train ride and the bout have been on sale locally for several days past.

AMATEURS IN HARD BOUTS.

Sullivan Victor in Opening of City A. C. Boxing Tourney.

Members of the City Athletic Club last night were treated to the best card of amateur boxing bouts that has been seen in a local club since the opening of the season in the preliminary contests of the West Fifty-fourth Street organization's two nights' tournament. An unusual number of bouts were put on. As it is, the final card, tomorrow night will have seventeen bouts in the various classes.

James Sullivan of the Union Settlement A. C., metropolitan 135-pound champion, was the most prominent competitor, winning in the 145-pound class in decisive fashion. Harry Scanlon, unattached, admitted defeat before Sullivan in the second round. Several other decisive victories were registered, F. Eisenstadt being successful in one round over S. Goldschmidt, Clark House A. A., in the 108-pound class, while in the 118-pound division L. Levy, Clark House A. A., registered a convincing victory over B. Rochman, Rutgers Gymnasium A. A., in one round. S. Markberg, unattached, defeated J. Banning, Union Settlement A. C., in three rounds in the 135-pound competition.

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M. G. A. TURNS FUND OVER TO RED CROSS

$58,000 Raised at Memorial Day Tournaments Will Provide Ambulances for France.

To forestall any payment of commissions on the war fund collected by the Metropolitan Golf Association last Memorial Day, J. B. Coles Tappan, retiring President of the organization, at the annual meeting yesterday, advised the delegates to turn over the money to the Red Cross. His advice was followed immediately, and the Treasurer was ordered to hand to the Red Cross $58,520.16 with the stipulation that the money be used for the purchase of ambulances, each machine to be marked with the name of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

This money was raised by the golfers of the local district in a general tournament involving sixty-seven clubs out of the eighty-four members of the M. G. A. Reports showed that twenty-two of the clubs raised enough money to equip at least one machine, which costs $1,600. Sleepy Hollow had the banner collection with $5,639.50, with Nassau a close second, with $4,800. Century was third with $3,459. Others among the leaders were Apawamis, $1,600; Ardsley, $2,052; Baltusrol, $1,814; Cherry Valley, $1,394.65; Glen Ridge, $1,600; Essex County, $1,600; Englewood, $1,600; Fairview, $1,643; Garden City, $2,000; Hollywood, $1,600; Inwood, $1,600; Knollwood, $1,600; Montclair, $2,120.50; North Shore, $1,600; Richmond County, $1,785.50; Siwanoy, $1,598.05; Tuxedo, $1,600; Woodmere, $1,800, and Upper Montclair, $1,652.

The amount, according to Mr. Tappan, is enough to equip forty ambulances and send them to the French front. He added that it was a great tribute to New York golfers to raise such an amount, since the clubs of the country, in the tournament held by the United States Golf Association, raised only $75,000.

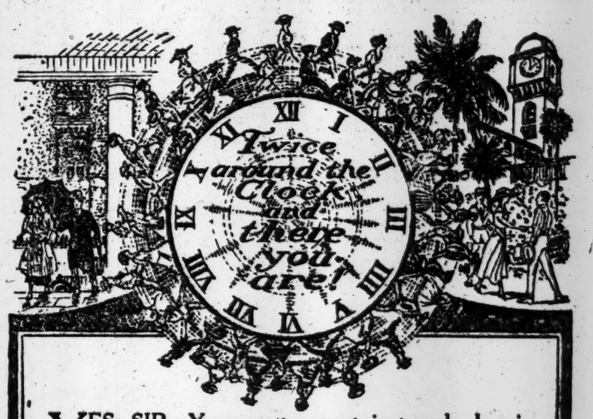
The disposition of the ambulance fund was about the only high light of an otherwise dry and uninteresting meeting. The question of holding title tournaments in the district next year got little notice from the delegates or officials. Mr. Tappan, in his speech, did say that if the fixtures were restored they would be played at the clubs selected last year, which would give the amateur to Brooklawn, the open to North Shore, and the junior to Apawamis. Richmond County has bid for the junior event, and unless Apawamis makes application this tournament will probably go to the Staten Island course.

The general attitude of those in charge seemed to be against any attempt to restore championships at this time. George Barnes, Treasurer of the organization, unofficially placed his veto on championship tournaments. One of the delegates offered the statement that in all probability many of the invitation tournaments, dropped last season, would be restored next Summer, regardless of whether the championships are played. It seemed to be the general opinion that the smaller tournaments should be played as in the past. However, nobody at the meeting wanted to talk about golf tournaments.

There were eighteen clubs represented with about fifty delegates in attendance. The Secretary's report showed that one club dropped its membership, and that two more, the Marine and Field and the Wheatley Hills, were admitted to membership in the association during the year, which leaves eighty-five clubs on the roster now. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $1,983.53 on hand, as against $1,587 last year.

There was no contest against the officers selected by the Nominating Committee, and they were elected by unanimous vote. E. Mortimer Barnes, who was elected Vice President, asked that his name be left off the list as he has recently been commissioned a Lieutenant in the army, but the delegates decided he could hold office, and refused to erase his name from the list. Cornelius J. Sullivan was elected President to succeed J. B. Coles Tappan, who leaves the chair after two years of leadership. A. H. Pogson became the Secretary, and George Barnes was re-elected Treasurer. The new members of the Executive Committee are James A. Tyng, Charles H. Brown, Wilson S. Kinnear, Walter

RESORTS.



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THE BELGIANS.

Several beautiful illustrations of the reorganized Belgian army on the Flanders front in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands. 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LEWIS HAS A TASK TO DEFEAT LINOW

Russian Forced to Quit in Wrestling Bout After Hour of Rough Work.

Ivan Linow, a Russian Cossack, covered himself with glory last night in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre. In one of the bouts scheduled to a finish the elongated son of Russia held his own with the famous Ed ("Strangler") Lewis of Lexington, Ky, for 1 hour 16 minutes and 40 seconds, and then was forced to capitulate. The Southerner's tortuous head holds caused the downfall of Linow after the grapplers had excited a comparatively small crowd with their antics in the longest bout of the tournament thus far.

Lewis's victory was not clean cut. Linow, painfully shaken up as a result of three severe head holds Lewis put on him within the space of five minutes, staggered to his feet, almost completely exhausted and conceded victory. The match was easily the best of the tournament.

Lewis, more agile than his taller opponent and more familiarly versed in the finer points of the mat game, was troubled by the awkward size of Linow and the latter's willingness to carry an offensive that was puzzling to the Southerner. The bout resolved into a contest in which it was illustrated early that the stamina of one or the other would bring victory. In this Lewis was superior, and scored the first victory that has been registered over the Russian.

In combativeness Linow showed slightly to advantage, and surprised those who witnessed the match with his ability to keep Lewis on the defensive. Lewis brought into play all the tricks of the game he possesses, and with his assortment of punishing holds gradually wore down the Russian until the latter was forced to admit defeat.

Yusiff Hussane, the Balkan grappler, added another victory to his list by throwing George Manich of Serbia in the other finish match. Hussane accomplished his victory in 7:32 with a half-Nelson and crotch hold.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, (twenty-minutes limit.)—First bout—Fred Pilakoff, Finn, threw Frank Leavitt, U. S. Army, in 9:02, with an arm and body hold. Second bout—Charles Popovich, Bohemian, and John Freyberg, Swedish, wrestled to a draw. Third bout—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, and Joe Rogers, New York, wrestled to a draw. Finish Matches, (two and one-half hours limit.)—First Bout—Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., defeated Ivan Linow, Russian, in 1:16:40. Linow retired from the match, conceding victory to Lewis after the latter's head holds had incapacitated him. Second bout—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, threw George Manich, Serbia, in 7:32, with a half-Nelson and crotch hold.

Tonight's bouts follow:

Twenty-Minute Limit Matches.—Tommy Draak, Holland, vs. George Manich, Serbian; Harry Stevens, England, vs. Karl Pospishil, Bohemian; Fred Pilakoff, Finn, vs. Tom McDermott, Texas; Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. Sula Hevonpaa, Finn.

Finish Matches, (limit two and one-half hours.)—Pierre Le Beige, Belgium, vs. Joe Rogers, New York; Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. John Heracle, Delaware; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Harold Christensen, Dane.

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CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Will pay cash for Fall cloakings of any description at reasonable prices. Eisenberg & Friedman, Stuyvesant 3767.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight velours, cheviots, ¾-6-4, any quantity, for cash. Harris Pankin, 36 West 24th.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring cloaks and suits. 34 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; also jobs in Winter suits and coats. Call rear elevator, fourth floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS, Suits Wanted. — Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring samples of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th

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COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples of ladies', juniors', and children's coats. 18 and 17 West 21st St., 12th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples. 11 East 21st St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Call all day, 51 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. S. Goldberg & Co., 15 East 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy juniors' coats. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring styles. 40 West 32d St., Room 1005.

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COATS Wanted.—To place orders on infants' and internediates' snappy coats; up-to-date styles. 32 West 21st St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at infants', children's, and juniors' Spring coats. Call, between 10 and 12, R. & T., 135 West 17th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking Spring samples, better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders better grade Spring models. Call all week, 9th floor, 29 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Spring styles. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; better grade coats and suits. 510 6th Av., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors, in the better grade, jobbers call with samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats, for cash; must be cheap. Krieger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Girls' Winter coats, 1,000 wanted, 2 to 14 years. 153 West 23d, 10th floor. Farragut 596.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders, junior coats. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Spring, children's and juniors', all week. First floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, all week. Farragut 3166.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive; jobbers looking at Spring coats. 127 West 25th, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying ladies' and misses' coats. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—For Spring; better grade; 10 floor. 158 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying children's and juniors' coats. 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; forward samples. 43 West 27th, fifth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 4th floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at snappy styles. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; looking all week. 36 West 25th, 16th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Timme's and Dobson's in navy and black; also Raritan heavyweight in all colors; stonefly and starkey print, will pay spot cash. Call Gramercy 0920, extension 113.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Wide-wale corduroy in green and Copen., at right prices. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy quantity white, narrow wale; spot cash. Spring 3719.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White and colors, 9000, 613, 66, 61. Madison Square 1303.

COTTON WARP Wanted.—Pacific cotton warp in serge. Telephone Columbus 9660, between 8:30 and 10 A. M. Mr. O'Connor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Dress manufacturers attention: Selling organization with big following is open for a good line of popular priced dresses, have own office in New York; commission basis only. P. D., 270 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line dresses; popular price. 15 West 26th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk samples for Spring. Call, all week, 1st floor, 32 West 21st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 279 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring silk dresses; bring your own samples, after 10. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Kit coney. The M. Feyman Co., 19 West 21st.

GALATEA Wanted.—We are in the market for 25,000 yards of red and navy blue, Berlin Galatea. Price, 23 West 26th. Farr. 2219.

JEANS Wanted.—Lonsdale; will buy fifty cases at a price for cash. College House Co., 6 West 23d St.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal; $8. L 90 Times.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Any description, purchased for cash. Levy, 299 Broadway. Worth 38.

MUSLINS Wanted.—For immediate delivery, 50,000 yards white bleached muslins; prices and samples to Elias Goodman, Howard and Palmer Sts., Philadelphia.

POPLIN Wanted.—All makes, large or small lots. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6264.

SATEENS Wanted.—By manufacturer, black and white; also colored. Farragut 3792.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman 1210, green; will exchange for navy, black, or Burgundy. Spring 4419.

SERGES Wanted.—7130, or similar; also Panama, for cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—French serge, storm serge, and wool poplin wanted on cash basis. Farragut 4965.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash, Pacific or Whitmans 36 inch. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany, Garfield & Whitman, for cash. Farragut 6166.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman's 9, 99, 104, small, all-wool check. Greeley 1156.

SERGE Wanted.—1210 Whitman serge for cash. Phone Left, Morningside 3407.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Prominent, exclusive jobber looking at ladies' and misses' suits; also junior misses', ladies', and stout coats. Every day, 9 to 1, 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Looking at spring samples, Tuesday and Wednesday. 20 West 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS AND JUNIOR COATS Wanted.—Call with Spring samples in the better grade. 19 West 20th, 12th floor.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAPES Wanted.—Bindings and braids of all kinds, for cash. Farragut 8283.

TUB SILK Wanted by manufacturer; white, Telephone Farragut 3792.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Myrtle, green, and burgundy, 36 in. wide. Trussel Waist Co., 139 West 25th St. Tel. 9039 Farragut, 6th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—344, 11050, 13046, 15020, 0359, serges and poplins. Madison Square 2426.

VELOURS Wanted. — American style 544, 13009, 0360; also 90610 poplin. Farragut 2770.

VELOURS Wanted. — Heavyweight; also serges and poplins. Chelsea 2906.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—In all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046; will pay cash. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, all colors, Hexters black sol. Farragut 2616.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 13009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwitz, 1-3 West 21st.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR looking for manufacturer that can supply good line of work; 90 machines; 4 walk., $18 per dozen up; silk waists, $45 per dozen, up; we do our own cutting and pressing; best references. K 163 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ADDRESSING MACHINE.—Perfect working order; 4,000 new stencils; bargain. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

APPAREL.—Cutting machines, complete cloak plant, cheap. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

BATHROBES.—Men's, cut from Lawrence individual blankets, well finished, $5; immediate delivery. F. W. Maas, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 3259.

BATHROBES.—Men's, ladies', children's; immediate delivery. American White Goods, 140 West 22d.

BATHROBES AND PAJAMAS for men, ladies, and children, for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 10th St.

BATHROBES.—Children's and ladies', to close out. Cornell Bathrobe, 36 W. 20th St.

BATHROBES for men, ladies and children, to close out, for immediate delivery. Miller Bros., 60 Lispenard St.

BRAIDS, buttons, Soutache, Trimmings.—To close out very cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

BROADCLOTHS, serges, tricotines, and velours, to close out. Farragut 2924.

BURELLA.—American 09057 and 0810, all colors. Farragut 2731.

BURELLA.—100 pieces Baffin seal, 50 frames; also woolen. L 89 Times.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Stirn's and Cheney's, taupe, black, other colors. Madison Square 1303.

COATINGS.—Heavy Harris & Stein 6000, Juilliard's 2002; Holden, Leonard Bolivia coatings, gabardine. Phone Louis, Greeley 3142.

COATS.—Pom-poms, Bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials; fur-trimmed; popular colors; at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—1,000 fur-trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, broadcloths, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Will close out 200 children's Spring coats, sizes 6-14, in serges, checks and light weight corduroys, &c., at $2.75 each. 821 Broadway, N. Y.

COATS—Velour, all lined, all shades, kit coney collar and cuff, $10.75; similar values in broadcloth and velour, fur-trimmed. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—700 ladies' and children's, medium-priced, fur-trimmed, to close out; sacrifice. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Headquarters on pompoms; self and fur trimmed; ask for special all silk lined. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—1,000 coats of the better grade, at special low prices for fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th. Greeley 877.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; forward samples. 43 West 27th, fifth floor.

COATS. — Broadcloth and velours, fur-trimmed; 600 to close out at sacrifice price. J. A. Rudolph & Co., 31 West 31st.

COATS.—Must get rid of 200 plushes and cloth to make room for Spring line. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—100 American velour coats, fur trimmed, fine lot, to close out at $8.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—To close out, high-class models; mostly fur-trimmed velours; all colors and sizes. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—After dissolving, willing to sacrifice 1,000 coats at much below cost. Fred Kronish, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out, 75 high-grade; a good buy for the right party. S. Kurlan, 63 W. 36th St.

COATS.—2,000 fur-trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms, all shades; priced for January sales, 5%. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d, third floor.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 144 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—High-grade flapper, juniors' and girls' coats, velours, cheap. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out, sacrifice price. Greenberg, 146 West 25th.

COATS.—6 to 14, $3. Julius L. Goldstein, 151 West 23d.

COATS.—Closing out high-grade velour coats, fur trimmed. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—500 different materials; close out very cheap. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS. — Closing out, fur-trimmed Salt's plush coats. J. Korostoff, 36 W. 20th.

COATS.—Closing out plushes, $9.50, $12.50, $14.50, &c. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Ladies' sport coats, wool plaid; to close out at $3.25. 51 West 24th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Case & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out, at big sacrifice. Steinholz & Rose, 10 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring, 1918; exclusive line. M. Hurwits & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses'; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 127 West 25th St.

COATS—400 fur-trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 23th.

COATS.—1,000 to close; last chance; price talks. Rosh-Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Exceptional values, better grade coats; bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS to close out; Spring line now ready. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

COATS.—500, to close out, cheap. Rubin & Ulus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Better kind to close out. Kaplow, 38 West 33d St.

COTTON WARP.—36-in., 3620 Hamilton, 45c. net. Phone Left, Morningside 3407.

CORDUROYS.—Openhym 577, white, Copenhagen, rose, 27-inch; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractor has an accumulation of better grade to close out cheap. Ideal Dress Manufacturing Co., 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Lubin, 36 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Five-thread, 100 pieces, job lot, all colors, $1. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—On account of moving we will dispose of 500 storm and French serge dresses at less than cost. S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses to close out at a very low price. Milbauer & Mestofsky, 23 East 125th St. Harlem 8629.

DRESSES.—200 serge, silk, and velvet; to close out at a reasonable price. B. Herman, 146 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—To close out, in silk jerseys and wool Jersey evening dresses. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge dresses to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th.

DRESSES.—75 silk, to close out. J. Buchman, 8 West 18th St.

DOLLS and Pillow Tops.—Leather and felt; closing out. L 216 Times Downtown.

FIXTURES and wardrobe trunk for sale. 11 East 31st St., first floor.

FOXES, sets, scarfs, rod dyed; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 401 6th Av.

FURS.—Closing out entire stock in muffs, Hudson seal skunk, nutria, beaver, raccoon; sacrifice for cash. Greeley 6331.

GEORGETTES, all colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

HAT-FEATHERS.—Genuine and artificial. 45 East 17th St., Room 502.

HOSIERY.—Silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close out cheap; also mill runs. Room 816, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 1147.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' fashioned silk, for export or domestic. Miller, 347 5th Av.

LEGGINS.—Jersey leggins, drawers, all colors and sizes in stock; right price. Halperin Phillips Co., 121 West 17th.

LINEN.—Union, French finish; 30-45 inches; close out. Chauser, Farragut 3980.

MUFFLERS.—All styles at sacrifice prices, $4 to $30 a dozen. M. Doraman, 370 West Broadway, near 4th St.

PLUSHES and Cloth Coats on the racks, for delivery at low prices. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th. Farragut 8958.

PLUSHES.—High-grade plush for sale below mill prices. Farragut 2048.

POM POM.—Shade 861 taupe, three pieces. Farragut 2840.

POPLINS. — Stevens, Saxonia, Jamestown, Parker Wilder; 350 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

POPLIN.—P. P. L., 100 pieces, black, navy colors; best cash offer. H 169 Times.

RAIN CAPES.—Girls' bide sateen, any quantity, $12 a dozen; immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,618 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 1321.

RAINCOATS.—All kinds, to close out, cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SERGES.—Wallworth's 3817, Juilliard's 54289, 250 pieces; U. S. 838, 235; Amoskeag 7120, 6120, 7002; quantities for immediate delivery. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—Eight pieces black Cleveland Mills, Gram. 1600.

SHIRT WAIST FACTORY.—For sale, entire plant, up to date; 51 sewing machines, cutting tables, electric motors, folding machines, office fixtures; no dealers need apply. Steinberg, 109 Spring.

SILKS.—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de Cygne at 82½c, in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

SILK UNDERWEAR, camisoles and envelope chemises; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Glove Waist, 1,908 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 3188.

SKIRTS—200 skirts, poplins, serges, mixtures, at $2.50. Scribner, 19 West 20th. Chels. 9828.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 110-112 29th St.

SUITS.—Specialists for January sales; Fall and advanced Spring styles; great values. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—75 suits, poplins, serge, and broadcloth, to close out cheap. I. Silverman, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 139 West 25th.

SUITS.—Spring line for jobbers' poplins, serges, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SWEATERS.—Large stock ladies', misses', men's, and boys' to close out; very reasonable. Olympia Knitting Mills, 15-17 Mercer St.

TUSSAH.—Printed, for coat lining. M. Weissman & Son, 118 West 22d.

UNDERWEAR.—500 dozen woolen, cotton knit underwear samples, to close out at once. Simon Engler & Son, 429 Broadway.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salt's; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS, Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

WOOLEN GLOVES, PUTTEES.—Half hose, arms. Harding & Holcombe only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 Broadway.

WOOL VELOUR, Chase's brown, green, navy, black; also white chinchilla; also plaid chinchilla. H. Latner Co., 236 5th Av.

WOOLENS.—White flannel trousering, quantity. Phone Rhinelander 2610.

YARN.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELVET.—7 pieces 18 inch, to close out. Farragut 4868.

YARN.—Khaki, gray; prompt delivery; any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted with $18, $27, and $33 crepe de chine and georgette waists, with own samples, for the Spring. Call at once. Will furnish own materials if necessary. Kayanes Waist Co., 20 West 33d St., 7th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALES MANAGER for large mercantile concern doing Government business; must be energetic and resultful, familiar with general merchandise, capable taking charge of purchasing and managing the sales; state full details regarding past experience and salary desired. L 91 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—By the Pine Tree Silk Mills to sell the cutting up trade and kindred lines in New York City. Answer by letter only, 261 4th Av., giving full data as to present and past connections; commission.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Young man to sell novelty embroideries to cut up trade on commission basis and small drawing account. Inquire between 2 and 3 P.M. General Lace and Embroidery Co., 404 4th Av.

BOY in office of large mercantile house; state age, experience if any, and salary expected. T. J. J., P. O. Box 187 Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling corrugated paper boxes; salary and commission. Apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 153 Greene St.

YOUNG MAN, 1st subject to draft, for office of wholesale clothing business; state experience, age, creed, and salary wanted. L 65 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' dresses, better kind, city and office; salary and commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 132 West 26th.

DESIGNER, experienced, for junior and misses' coats, with reliable firm. N 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN in mailing dept. American Dry Goods Co., 32 Mercer St.

SALESMAN wanted, for office position; salary and commission basis. L 83 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN men's neckwear to jobbers; 16 years' experience; to Coast; best reference; open for good line on commission. N 83 Times.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names Monday.....

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Good Market for Men's Scarfs.

The demand for men's scarfs, which developed early in the season, is said to be continuing with fair activity. With the advent of cold weather there has been something of a rush on knitted wool lines, and jobbers in the local trade have been hearing from buyers seeking merchandise to fill in for the holidays. Supplies are not plentiful, however, and prices in many cases are high, but they are usually paid gladly where the desired delivery is obtainable. Black and white stripes, solid white, and some of the dark colors, such as brown, gray, and green, both solid and in mixtures, are apparently the most popular.

Leather in Sports Suits.

Among the many new lines of sports clothes for women designed and made for the Palm Beach trade there are several garments shown in which genuine leather in natural tan has been used. The effect of the military is seen in many of these creations, and they are attracting a great deal of attention from the trade. The leather is used chiefly as trimming and for decoration in tailored skirts and suits. The Palm Beach trade is said to be very brisk this year, and several manufacturers specializing in sports clothes report an unusually large volume of business.

Hem Knit Top Hose Gains Headway

Feeling in the local hosiery trade is very evidently becoming more favorably inclined toward the recently introduced "hem knit top" hose for men. Buyers who at first scoffed have turned to listen, and many others have placed orders for from twenty-five to fifty cases lots. Reports from the Middle and Southwestern States indicate that jobbers in those sections are taking the new cuff tops in liberal quantities. "The hem knit top," says an authority in the local trade, "is not only more durable than the old ribbed type, which sometimes ripped off, but is neater in appearance. I believe that, when once it has been introduced to the trade, and to the ultimate consumer, it will prove more popular than the older type and be more generally used.

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Cold Weather Hits Trade Hard.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, while reports from various sources indicate that anthracite shipments to this market have been on a heavier scale since the first of the month, weather conditions since Saturday have been such as greatly to stimulate demand and at the same time interfere with distribution. In other words, coal may be leaving the mines in greater volume, but it is reaching consumers in reduced volume at a time when there is urgent need for increased deliveries. The worst tie-up has been in the delivery of steam sizes, owing to their propensity for freezing solid in the cars during cold weather. Producers and distributers of soft coal are complying to the best of their ability with Dr. Garfield's request to provide ample coal to the Government, railroads, &c., without separate priority orders in each case.

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Knit Underwear Hard to Find.

For the last few weeks the local knit underwear market has been more or less flooded with buyers from all sections seeking merchandise for Fall, 1918, delivery. The available supply, however, has been very limited, due to Government work on which most of the mills are engaged, and many buyers have been forced to return home without having placed their full requirements. Not many mills have opened their Fall lines yet, and there seems to be no prospects of their being able to do so in the immediate future. The Government is said still to be in the market for heavy underwear, and the chances are that this will further delay Fall offerings to the trade.

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To Urge Silk Sd as to Save Wool.

The movement undertaken by the Commercial Economy Board with the idea of conserving the country's supply of wool is expected to give a big "boost" to the sale of silk sweaters during the coming season. While the bulk of the advance business in woolen sweaters that has been taken from the retailers to date for Spring consists of Shetlands, even these use up the much-wanted fibre. Therefore, it is planned by men interested in the silk sweater game to put before the buying public the argument that in purchasing silk goods they are conserving wool and "doing their bit" for Uncle Sam. While the difference in price naturally is on the side of the woolen sweater, the margin is said not to be so large as might be expected. This is due principally to the great increased cost of all kinds of woolen yarns.

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Look for Ribbon Hats Next.

While ribbon hats have not been seen in any extent in the New York stores as yet, due to the sustained interest in satins and satin combinations, reports from Chicago indicate that they are finding considerable favor there. So active have they been of late, in fact, that by some buyers they are looked on as the coming feature of the millinery business, and there has been some surprise expressed that more has not been made of them here. A man who is in close touch with the local retail trade predicts that ribbon hats will make their appearance here in the very near future. Another report from the Middle West indicates a rapidly increasing popularity of the color known as "artillery red."

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Felt Hats for Men Best Sellers.

Though wool fabric hats for men have been sold this year in greater amount than ever before, there is said to have been no appreciable falling off in the demand for soft felts. In these green and brown, both light and dark, continue to be the most sought colors, though some grays are selling in certain sections. Manufacturers in this city say their problem this season has not been to sell their product, but to get the fur and other raw materials necessary in their industry. The situation in this respect is said to be growing worse instead of better, and both of raw materials and of the finished product are mounting constantly higher. Derbies, though well taken, are said not to be as popular as soft felts.

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Gray Goods Prices Steady.

The announcement of Government figures pertaining to the cotton situation came too late yesterday to have much effect on trading, but the sharp rise in the staple following the announcement had the effect of stiffening prices of gray goods held by first hands. There were also reports that some second-hand offerings were withdrawn during the late afternoon, but they could not be confirmed. Among the business reported in print-cloths during the day were December 39-inch 68-72s from first hands at 13¾ cents, with sales of the same goods from second hand at 13½ cents for delivery during the first three months of 1918. Other sales included 38½-inch 60-48s and 64-60s at 10¾ and 11⅛ cents, respectively, both for January-March shipment. In the fine goods end some additional business was reported on carded lawns and certain combed yarn cloths. Sheetings, which were none too active from all accounts, were firmly held on the bases of 14½ cents for 4-yard, four yards, and 15 cents for four-yard 56-60s. Spot print-cloth prices, more or less nominal, closed this way:

39-inch, 80-86s...16c | 38½-inch, 64-60s..12c
39-inch, 72-76s...15¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s..*14c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..13¼c | 38½-inch, 56-48s..10½c
38½-inch, 64-60s..12¾c | 27-inch, 61-60s..8½c
*Asked.

TWIN CITY STRIKE GROWS.

All Union Men in Minneapolis and St. Paul Ordered Out Thursday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 11.—All union men in St. Paul and Minneapolis will be called on to quit work, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, in sympathy with the dissatisfied street car employes, it was announced today by R. G. Hall, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the union's organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Efforts of Minnesota labor leaders here to effect Federal intervention, in the proposed strike of 25,000 men at Minneapolis and St. Paul Thursday morning, have proved unsuccessful. Neither the War nor Labor Departments had decided tonight to take action, and the conference between the labor men and Samuel Gompers, as Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense, was without tangible results. The conference will be continued tomorrow.

BILLION IN FOOD EXPORTS.

Those for Ten Months Ending in October Were $1,082,244,046.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Exports of foodstuffs from the United States for the ten months ended in October totaled $1,082,244,046, according to figures given out today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the same period last year the total was $885,-942,176. Exports of foodstuffs in October of this year exceeded $98,000,000.

Sales of manufactured goods abroad amounted to $3,362,344,961 for the ten months of 1917, compared with $2,903,-856,000 for the same period of 1916.

Imports for the ten months were valued at $2,504,033,908, as against $2,-000,833,398 in the ten months' period in 1916. Foodstuffs imported this year totaled $634,626,767, an increase of $125,-000,000 over the same period last year. Imports of manufactured articles amounted to $771,945,899, compared with $633,907,012 last year, while imports of crude materials aggregated $1,083,767,-419, against $859,590,424 in the ten months of 1916.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The December meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 6 P. M. The general subject for discussion will be "Basic Values," and the speakers will be F. H. Legrett, manager of the Western Electric Company, and F. L. Gilbert, resident partner of Ernst & Ernst, accountants. No admission tickets will be required.

Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc., resident buyers, 1,180 Broadway, have added the following accounts to their list: The Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; the Scott-Hallburton Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Scott, Halliburton & Abbot, Tulsa, Okla.

NEW INCOME TAX NOTICE.

Government Will Send Out Men to Take Returns.

Acting under instructions from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, the four Collectors having jurisdiction in Greater New York yesterday issued an identical statement for circulation in their respective districts, outlining the new plan devised by the Treasury Department to simplify the collection of war revenue taxes. The statement was as follows:

"You won't have to figure out your own income tax all by yourself hereafter. The Government is going to send out men to help you. It will be up to you to hunt up these men, who will be sent into every county seat town, and some other towns besides, to meet the people. Postmasters, bankers, and newspapers will be able to tell you when the Government's income tax man will be around and where to find him. He will answer your questions, swear you to the return, take your money, and remove the wrinkles from your brow. Returns of income for 1917 must be made between Jan. 1 and March 1, 1918.

"The Government recognizes that many people experience a good deal of difficulty in filling out income tax forms. It recognizes, too, that taxpayers resident at points where Collectors' offices are not easily accessible find it hard to get proper instruction in the law. Next year, when every married person living with wife or husband and having a net income of $2,000, and every unmarried person not the head of a family and having a net income of $1,000 for the year 1917 must make return of income on the form prescribed. There will be hundreds in every community seeking light on the law and help in executing their returns.

"It may be stated as a matter of general information that 'net income' is the remainder after subtracting expenses from gross income. Personal, family, or living expense is not expense in the meaning of the law, the exemption being allowed to cover such expenses.

"The new exemptions of $1,000 and $2,000 will add tens of thousands to the number of income taxpayers in this district, inasmuch as practically every farmer, merchant, tradesman, professional man, and salary worker, and a great many wage workers will be required to make return and pay tax."

BETHLEHEM GETS FUNDS.

Government to Advance $2,000,000 on Munition Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Two million dollars will be advanced by the War and Navy Departments to the Bethlehem Steel Company on munition contracts, because of the company's difficulties in obtaining funds from private sources to expedite deliveries.

Under the law the War and Navy Departments may advance up to 30 per cent. of the amount of a contract in order to help the contractor to expand his facilities. The effect is that the Government finances the contractor to insure his ability to fill the order.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HAMILTON IMPORTING CO., dealers in fur and fur novelties at 1,369 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by these creditors: Bernard L. Myers, $750, and W. H. Conrad, $414, and Robert Scheidlinger, $358. Judge Manton appointed Edward H. McShane receiver. Liabilities are $4,500 and assets in sight $500.

MARCUS GLUCK, dealer in clothing at 216 East 14th St.—These creditors have filed a petition in bankruptcy against him: Brauman & Bayles, $400; Bertha Graboff, $100, and James Welsh, $200. Liabilities are $10,-000 and assets $3,000.

JANE BLANEY, dressmaker at 516 5th Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,005 and assets of $7,448, consisting of silk and materials, $5,450; fixtures, $1,500; accounts, $1,928, and goods on consignment, $570.

JULIA A. FLYNN of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,065 and no assets. The only creditor is the Morris Park Estates, who obtained a deficiency judgment against her for $3,085.

PAPA BROS. & CO.—Frank F. Papa, doing business as Papa Bros. & Co., manufacturers of shoe polish at 195 Worth St., with factory at 309 Court St., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,038, and assets of unknown value, consisting of equity in chattels and machinery at 309 Court St., Brooklyn.

PERL WINTERS & CO., dealers in furrier supplies at 112 West 28th St., have filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,405 and assets of $200 in furniture and machinery.

Out of Town.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Barnes & Payton Co., electrical supply dealers of Troy, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of over $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Aschenbach, Chas. H., and Victor Van den Berg—G. M. Kaiser.....$237.93
Bila, Paul, adm.—S. J. Bloomingdale, et al., costs.....113.55
Bertus, Robert, and Louis—J. Macker.226.42
Beny, John—O. Wagner.....1,092.12
Bradhurst, Automobile Co.—W. M. Weil.....2,023.62
Balch, Harry N., and Harry A. Adams—E. P. Young.....478.26
Bronstein, Morris—S. Cassidy et al.....208.93
Beebe, Leah A.—National Surety Co.....965.04
Beyda, Sarah, by guard.—S. Burnbaum, Light Co.....109.20
Candler, Holding Corp.—B. B. Bosworth.....496.90
Cohen, Israel, and Louis, (I. Cohen & Son)—H. Shecket.....296.42
De Smet, Joseph—J. B. Niles.....308.68
Enwright, John E.—E. C. Caroneous..389.01
Elias, Hannah—N. C. Reichert v.....101.00
Fischer, Max—M. Matowetsky.....897.43
Finkelstein, Nathan B.—Waterbury Mfg. Co.....1,075.93
Feldman, Abraham—J. B. Rosenfeld, et al.....132.65
Fox, J. Willett—L. Stark, et al.....1,171.40
Gehlen, Chas. W.—Morris Bernhard Co..126.20
Goldberg, Philip W. — Commonwealth Finance Corp.....321.28
Ginsberg

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NEW YORK

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston New Haven

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Both Stocks and Bonds Drop to New Low Records in Uneasy Session.

For the violent reaction in yesterday's stock market there was no one development to supply an explanation. The list was heavy but dull in the forenoon, and weaker as activity increased in the afternoon, although the volume of transactions was kept under 500,000 shares and there were no signs of pressure being applied to particular issues. The weakness was most pronounced in some of the industrials, but the railroads had one of the worst days they have experienced since the beginning of the talk of Government operation. Some of the most firmly intrenched properties, whose shares are not actively traded in, lost from 2 to 6 points on the day's drive. Among the industrials losses running up to 12 points were scored, with declines of 2 and 3 points appearing rather moderate. Depression was in evidence throughout the entire list, bonds proving relatively as much in disfavor as shares, and many issues went to new low records. Activity in Anglo-French 5s was particularly marked, carrying that issue down to 86½. The City of Paris 6s went to 74½, and the City of Lyons and Marseilles to 75.

Bankers asked for an explanation of the new wave of liquidation, spoke vaguely of apprehension which has been stimulated in part by the intimation of Secretary Baker of possible forthcoming bad news from the western front, and of the apparent unwillingness of the Administration to give the railway executives an opportunity to prove their case for a continuation of private management of the carriers. On the latter point something definite should be made known after today's conference between the executives and the President. There is no question of the fact that a considerable element in Congress is willing to try the experiment of Government operation. What more it can be hoped to accomplish than has been done by the managers unless the Government is prepared to adopt drastic measures for supplying capital and workers no spokesman for the Interstate Commerce Commission proposals has yet made plain. It was evident some months ago that the Winter was not likely to be more than entered upon before serious congestion might be expected in the Northeastern part of the country, but the difficulties which the carriers have had with storms of the last week are being advanced as evidence that the time has come for the Federal authorities to direct the roads.

An exciting market on the Cotton Exchange followed publication of the Government's disappointing estimate of production for 1917. The advance that followed carried spot cotton to 31 cents a pound and December to 30.30. Futures went to the highest prices seen in many years on the estimate of a total output for the year of only 10,949,000 bales. This is nearly 2,000,000 bales under the 1916 crop and the smallest in eight years. It is peculiarly unfortunate that such a disappointing yield of this essential staple should have been gathered at a time when consumption has far outrun any previous demands.

Call money was in greater demand yesterday and commanded 6 per cent. for most of the day's loans. The financial district is laboring under a depression that is very largely the result of fear of things that may happen. In a sense the widespread apprehension is fitting in well with the Government's plans, since it is making for curtailment in many lines not essential to the conduct of the war.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 59 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 22½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 6 | Last 5½
Low 5½ | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	5¾@6
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@3⅜
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¾@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5
4 to 6 months 5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.71¼	5.71⅛	5.71¼	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.45	13.25	13.25	..
Cables	13.60	13.40	13.40	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8695 London	$4.75⅛	$4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.73¾	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	73.00	73.25
Peking	102.00	102.25
Shanghai	102.00	102.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10 Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	8.33	8.37
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	52.50
Yokohama	52.25	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.25	13.40
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.00	35.50
Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
Christiania	32.00	32.75
19.295 Spain	24.15	24.20
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.57	26.67
42.44 Buenos Aires	46.10	46.30
5.1826 Switzerland	4.35½	4.33¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¾	$4.70½	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $629,837,807; balance, $54,572,604; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $7,191,524; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,064,414.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@35c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, unchanged; in New York, 85½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 66½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,956,582	$16,456,622
Ord. internal rev	24,856,310	292,795,378
Income tax	1,963,832	34,446,082
Miscellaneous	4,578,506	94,858,856
Total receipts	$35,373,232	$438,056,511
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	140,447,696	1,487,817,148
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	99,297,448	759,187,637
Expenditures	175,819,928	1,985,587,660

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	483,973	2,352,469	464,489
Year to date	175,248,193	214,643,247	165,706,523

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
9½	10	400	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	10	..
2	2¼	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
2¼	2⅝	600	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
15	16	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17	16	16	—1½
65	70	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	70	70	70	—1
..	35	100	Am. Banknote	30	30	30	30	..
70¼	71	200	Am. Beet Sugar	..	..	..	70⅞	—2⅛
32	32½	3,300	Am. Can	..	34	32	32	—2¼
63¼	64	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	..	65	63½	63½	—1½
23	24	400	Am. Cotton Oil	..	24	23¾	24	—¼
80	87	100	Am. Express	..	80	80	80	+1½
11½	11¾	500	Am. H. & Leather	..	11¾	11¾	11⅝	—⅛
51¼	52	1,300	Am. H. & L. pf	53¼	53¼	51½	51½	—3
50¼	51	1,100	Am. International	52¼	52¼	50	50½	—2
24½	24¾	800	Am. Linseed	24¾	24⅝	24	24¼	—⅝
69	70	200	Am. Linseed pf	70	70¼	70	70¼	—1
49	50	900	Am. Locomotive	50⅝	50⅝	49	49	—2½
10	11	100	Am. Malting	11½	11½	11½	11½	—¼
31½	32	900	Am. Malting 1st pf	53	53	32	32	—1
70	70¼	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72⅝	72⅝	69¾	70	—2½
100½	101	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	..
92	94	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅝	92⅝	92¼	92¼	—⅝
53½	54	300	Am. Steel Fdries	55	55	54	54	..
93½	96	600	Am. Sugar Ref	94½	94½	94¼	94½	—1⅝
53½	54	2,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	55	55	53¾	53¾	—1¼
101⅝	101½	5,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	103	103¼	101¼	101¼	—2½
131	131½	10,400	Am. Tobacco	139	141	139⅞	139⅞	—3½
85	90	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	..	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+⅝
40	42	600	Am. Woolen	..	42½	42½	41½	—1½
88½	91	100	Am. Woolen pf	..	89½	89½	89½	+1¼
20	20½	400	Am. Writing P. pf	..	22½	22½	20	—4
12	13	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	..	13½	13½	13⅜	..
55½	55¾	6,500	Anaconda Copper	..	56⅝	55	55	—1
79⅛	80	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	..	82⅝	82½	80	—3
79	80	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	..	80	80	80	..
85	86½	600	Atlantic Coast Line	..	88¾	88¾	85¼	—3½
92½	93½	1,100	At., Gulf & West I	..	95	95	92½	—⅛
52¼	53	3,200	Baldwin Loco	..	53⅝	53⅛	52⅛	—1½
46½	47	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	..	47	47	46¼	—1½
53½	55	200	Baltimore & O. pf	..	54	54	53⅝	—⅝
89	90	200	Barrett Co	..	90	90	89⅝	—⅛
1	1⅛	400	Batopilas Mining	..	1	1	1	..
72	73	7,200	Bethlehem Steel	..	75½	72	72	—2⅝
72¼	72½	34,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	..	74¾	72¼	72¼	—2¼
97½	98	1,500	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	..	98	98⅜	97⅜	—⅝
39¾	39¾	1,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	..	39⅞	40½	39½	—1
105½	106¾	2,800	Burns Brothers	108	108	105¼	108	+3
16	16¼	600	Butte & Superior	..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
34	36	600	California Pet. pf	..	35½	35½	34½	—1½
127¾	128	21,400	Canadian Pacific	..	132	127½	128	—4½
30	30½	300	Central Foundry	..	30	30	30	—⅞
60⅜	61	3,900	Central Leather Co	..	62	62	60⅜	—2¼
28	30	400	Cerro de Pasco	..	29	29	28⅝	—1½
62	64	100	Chandler Motor	..	63	63	63	—⅝
44½	45	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	..	45¾	45¾	44½	—2
8	10	100	Chi. & Alton	..	8	8	8	—⅛
6¾	7¼	100	Chi. Great Western	..	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
20	20⅝	100	Chi. Great West. pf	..	20	20	20	+⅛
36½	37	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	..	38¼	38¼	36⅝	—1⅝
66¼	66⅝	1,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	..	68	68	66⅝	—⅝
90	91	100	Chi. & Northwest	..	91	91	91	—⅞
125	140	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	..	140	140	140	—3
125	140	66	Do., odd lot	..	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	..
17⅝	18	1,600	Chi., R. I. & P. c	..	18	18	17⅝	—1⅛
47	49	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	..	50	50	49	—1
38	39½	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	..	39½	39½	39½	—⅝
13⅝	14¼	700	Chile Copper	..	14½	14½	13⅝	—⅞
41⅛	41½	700	Chino Copper	..	42	42	41½	—¾
90	100	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	..	90¼	90¼	90¼	—2
32½	32¾	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	..	33	33	32½	—⅝
22½	29	100	Columbia Gas & El	..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—⅞
82	82½	200	Consolidated Gas	..	82	82	82	—1½
75	83	100	Continental Can	..	83	83	83	—⅝
40	43	200	Continental Insur	..	41¾	41¾	41	—1
27⅜	28	9,300	Corn Products Ref	..	29	29¼	27⅞	—1¼
89½	90½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	..	90¾	90¼	90½	+½
50	50½	5,000	Crucible Steel	..	52⅝	52⅝	50	—2⅝
26¼	26½	2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	..	27¼	27½	26¼	—⅝
17¾	18	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	..	18	18	17¾	—⅛
141	160	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	141¼	141¼	141¼	+1½
92½	94	2,000	Delaware & Hud	..	95½	95½	92¼	—3¼
170	180	1,500	Del., Lack. & West	..	180	180	180	—5
29¼	29⅝	10,900	Distillers' Securities	..	32¼	32¼	29	—3½
..	5⅝	500	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	..	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	+⅛
20	24	100	Elk Horn Coal	..	22½	22½	22½	—½
14¼	14½	2,400	Erie	..	14⅝	14⅝	14½	—⅛
20½	21	700	Erie 1st pf	..	22	22	20¾	—1⅝
8	15	100	Federal Min. & S	..	9	9	9	—2
20	30	200	Federal M. & S. pf	..	30	30	30	—½
31½	32	100	Gaston, W. & W	..	31½	31½	31½	—½
149½	168	100	General Chemical	165	165	165	165	—1½
31	35	100	General Cigar	..	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—2¼
122½	122½	3,800	General Electric	..	122¾	122¼	122¼	—1⅞
84¾	86	3,100	General Motors	..	86¾	85¾	85¾	—¼
34	35½	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	..	36	36	35	—1
66	70	100	Granby Consol	..	67	67	67	—1
87	87½	1,700	Great Northern pf	..	88½	88⅜	87½	—1½
24¼	25	1,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. pf	..	25¼	25¼	24½	—1½
..	12	300	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	..	12	12	11½	—⅝
..	..	100	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	..	32¼	32¼	32½	—1
28¼	28¾	300	Haskell & Barker	..	28¼	28¼	28¼	—½
90	91	900	Illinois Central	..	93	93	90¾	—3
41	41¾	1,900	Inspiration Copper	..	41¾	41⅝	41	—½
6¾	6⅞	100	Interboro Consol	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
5⅞	6¾	50	Do., odd lot	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
41½	42½	200	Interboro Con. pf	..	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	..
33	37	200	Int. Agricultural pf	..	35	35	35	—2½
107½	111	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	..	108½	108½	108	108	—2
91	96	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	..	92	92	92	92	—1
20¾	20⅝	5,800	Int. Mer. Marine	..	21¾	21¼	20¾	20⅝	—1⅛
91¼	91⅜	13,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	..	92¼	92¼	91	91	—1
25⅛	25½	4,400	Int. Nickel	..	26⅛	26⅜	25	25	—1¼
22¼	22⅝	400	Int. Paper	..	23	23	22¼	22¼	—2
53½	55	500	Int. Paper pf. sta	..	53	55	55	55	—⅛
16	16⅛	500	Kansas City South	..	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	—1⅝
46	47½	100	Kan. City South. pf	..	47¼	47¼	47¼	47	—1
..	..	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	..	100	100	100	100	—1
38	39	100	Kelly Spring Tire	..	39½	39½	38½	38½	—⅛
65	70	100	Kelsey Wheel pf	..	70	70	70	70	—1¼
29½	29⅝	5,000	Kennecott Cop. xd	..	30⅝	30⅝	29½	29⅝	—1
77⅜	78½	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	..	79¾	79¾	77½	77⅝	—2¼
78	80	100	Laclede Gas	..	80	80	80	80	—⅞
52¼	52⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	..	53¼	53¼	53	53	—⅞
150	160	300	Liggett & Myers	..	155	155	151	151	—4
101	102	100	Liggett & Myers pf	..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	+⅛
147½	155	1,000	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	..	150	150	145¼	150	—3
10½	10⅝	1,400	Louis. & Nash	..	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
23¼	24	200	Maxwell Motors	..	24	24	23¾	23¾	—1⅜
52¼	52⅝	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	..	53¼	53¼	52⅜	52⅜	—2½
18½	19	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	..	19	19¼	19	19¼	+⅛
46	47½	900	May Dept. Stores	..	47½	47½	47	47	—⅝
73¼	74	2,700	Mexican Petroleum	..	74½	74⅝	73¼	73⅜	—1⅝
26½	27	600	Miami Copper	..	27	27	26½	26½	—1¼
42½	43	3,200	Midvale Steel	..	43¼	43¼	42¼	42¼	—1⅝
7	7⅛	200	Mines de St. L. new	..	7	7	7	7¼	..
78	80	400	Mo., K. P. & S. M	..	80½	80½	78	79	—1½
4⅛	4⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅝
7⅛	7⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
21¾	22	5,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	..	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
38¼	38⅝	1,800	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	..	38¼	39¾	38¼	38⅜	..
60½	64	100	Montana Power	..	61	61	61	61	+⅝
90	93	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	..	90	90	90	90	—3
22½	22⅝	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	..	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	—1½
33	34	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St	..	35	35	33	33	—2½
42	43	200	Nat. Lead	..	42¾	42¾	42	42¾	—⅝
18¾	18¾	2,800	Nevada Con. Cop	..	18	18½	17⅝	18	..
100¼	102	400	N. Y. Air Brake	..	102	102	101	101	—1¼
64⅞	65⅛	5,700	N. Y. Central	..	66½	66¾	65	65	—2¼
13½	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	14	14	14	14	—⅞
28¼	29	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	..	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	—1½
19⅜	19⅝	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—⅝
99	103½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	..	101½	101½	99	99	—3½
82	83	1,400	Northern Pacific	..	84	84	82½	82½	—2
62	66	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	..	63	63	63	63	—2
33¼	34	1,900	Ohio Cities Gas	..	34	34	33¼	33½	—⅝
4½	4¾	100	Ontario Mining	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
53⅛	54	500	Owens Bottle Mach	..	53½	54¾	53¾	54¼	+¼
26¼	26¾	200	Pacific Mail	..	..	..	25¾	25⅞	—⅛
17	18	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	..	18	18	18	18	—½
43⅞	44	7,900	Penn. R. R	..	44¼	44½	43⅞	44	—⅞
37¼	37½	900	People's Gas, Chi	..	37½	37½	36½	36¾	—1½
13¾	14	400	Pere Marquette	..	14¼	14¼	14	14	—1
45	48	300	Pere Marq. prior pf	..	48	48	48	48	..
24	25	800	Philadelphia Co	..	26	26	24⅝	25	..
73	74	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	..	75½	75¼	74⅞	74⅞	—3½
20	20½	400	Pitts. & West Va	..	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	—½
59	60	200	P. & W.Va. pf. s 30 f	..	57½	57	57	57	..
80½	83½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	..	80½	80½	80½	80½	—⅝
49½	50¾	800	Pressed Steel Car	..	51	51	50	50	—1¼
49½	50¾	50	Do., odd lot	..	50½	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..
112	115	1,800	Pullman Co	..	115	115	109⅝	111	—4½
⅞	1	100	Quicksilver pf	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
42	42	600	Railway Steel Sp	43	43	41	41	41	—1
22	22	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	..	22½	22½	21¾	21⅞	—⅝
19,800	Reading	..	68½	68¼	65½	66¼	—2½
72¾	73	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	..	74¾	74¾	72¼	72¾	—2½
60	60	2,000	Royal Dutch t r	..	70¼	70¼	67	67	—5½
13	13½	500	St. Louis-San Fran	..	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13½	—1½
22	25½	100	St. Louis Southw	..	22	22	22	22	—2
54	55	200	Savage Arms	..	54½	54½	54½	54½	—5½
6½	7	100	Saxon Motor	..	7	7	7	7	+⅛
18½	19	100	Seab. Air Line pf	..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	—⅝
124	124½	3,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	129¾	130	124¼	124½	125	—5½
17¼	17½	200	Shattuck-Arizona	..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	—1½
27½	28	2,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	..	28½	28½	27¾	28	—1
79½	79⅝	3,600	Southern Pacific	81⅝	81⅝	79¾	79¾	79¾	—1⅜
125	150	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	140	140	135	135	135	—10
23¼	24	4,200	Southern Railway	..	24½	24¼	23	23¼	—1½
54½	55	800	Southern Ry. pf	..	56	56	54¾	54¾	—1⅝
41	41½	5,600	Studebaker Co	..	42	42⅝	41	41	—1⅝
34	35	500	Superior Steel	..	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	—⅝
12¼	12½	300	Tenn. C. & C	..	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	—⅛
133¼	134	1,700	Texas Co	..	133	138⅝	132	132¾	—1½
15	16	100	Third Avenue	..	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	—⅝
43½	44¾	3,600	Tobacco Products	..	45¼	45¼	43¾	44	—1½
107¼	107⅝	11,400	Union Pacific	110	110	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	—2⅝
38	39¼	200	United Alloy Steel	36	36	36	36	36	+1
83	84	2,300	United Cigar Stores	..	84½	85	82⅝	83½	—1
98¼	108	200	Un. Cigar Stores pf	..	100½	100½	98¼	98¼	—3⅝
113	114	300	United Fruit	115	116	115	115	115	—2½
5¼	5⅜	200	United Rys. Invest	..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13¼	15	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	14	14	14	14	14	..
106½	107½	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	..	108¼	108¼	105½	107	—3
91	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	..	92	92	92	92	—2
48¼	48¾	700	U. S. Rubber	..	50	50	48¼	48¼	—1⅝
95	96	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	..	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	—⅛
43	44½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	..	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	—⅛
85¾	86	101,900	U. S. Steel	..	87⅝	86	85¾	85¾	—2
105¾	106¼	3,030	U. S. Steel pf	..	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	—⅞
77	77½	5,300	Utah Copper	..	78	78	76½	77	—¾
32	32½	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	..	32½	32½	32½	32½	—⅛
7⅝	8	200	Wabash	..	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
39	39	3,100	Wabash pf. A	..	39⅝	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	—⅝
19¼	19¼	800	Wabash pf. B	..	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	—1
71	75¼	200	Wells Fargo Exp	..	72½	72½	72	72	—3
51	50	100	Western Pacific pf	..	51½	51½	51½	51½	—1½
77	77¼	900	Western Union Tel	..	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾	—1¼
36¼	36¾	2,400	Westingh. E. & M	..	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	—1½
8¾	8¾	1,400	Wheeling & L. E	..	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	—1½
35	36	400	White Motors	..

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MILLION-BALE LOSS IN NEW COTTON CROP

Immature Bolls Were Caught by Killing Frosts That Hit the South Earlier Than Usual.

FOOD CROPS MAKE RECORD

Their Value Is Placed at $21,000,000,000—Corn Crop Totals 3,159,494,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Food crops generally, with the exception of wheat, established records in production this year, and their value far exceeds that of other years. Cotton, however, caught by an early frost, suffered a sensational loss of approximately a million bales from early estimates.

The value of the country's farm products is unofficially estimated at $21,000,000,000. Lateness of planting, because of dry weather, and the shortness of the season, due to early frosts, curtailed production of many crops.

Final estimates announced today by the Department of Agriculture show the great corn crop to have been damaged to the extent of about 32,000,000 bushels by frosts. Nevertheless, corn production establishes a record this year with 3,159,494,000 bushels, while its value, also a record, is $4,053,672,000.

The wheat crop shows a decrease of about 9,000,000 bushels from previous forecasts. This year's crop is estimated at 650,828,000 bushels, and its value at $848,372,000.

Oats is a record crop, with 1,587,286,000 bushels, and a value of $1,001,427,000.

The potato crop is the largest ever grown, with a total of 442,536,000 bushels, valued at $543,885,000.

Other crops whose production establishes records are rye, sweet potatoes, beans, onions, cabbage, and tobacco.

The production estimates are: Corn, 3,159,494,000 bushels; Winter wheat, 418,070,000; Spring wheat, 232,758,000; all wheat, 650,828,000; oats, 1,587,286,000; barley, 208,975,000; rye, 60,145,000; buckwheat, 17,466,000; flaxseed, 8,473,000; rice, 36,278,000; potatoes, 442,536,000; sweet potatoes, 87,141,000; hay, tame, 79,528,000 tons; hay, wild, 15,402,000 tons; tobacco, 1,196,451,000 pounds; sugar beets, 6,237,000 tons; beans, 15,701,000 bushels; kaffirs, 75,866,000 bushels, onions, 13,544,000 bushels; cabbage, 502,700 tons; hops, 27,778,000 pounds; cranberries, 245,000 barrels; peaches, 45,666,000 bushels; pears, 12,281,000 bushels; oranges, 18,852,000 boxes.

Cotton production is estimated at 10,949,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. The average weight per running bale is estimated at 501.5 pounds gross. A killing frost before the middle of October, several weeks earlier than usual, was the cause of the million-bale decrease from the October estimate, when the department forecast a crop of 12,047,000 bales.

"This frost caught far more than the average immature bolls," the department says, "doing damage amounting to approximately a million bales and lowering the grades on much more of the crop. Fortunately the killing frost was followed by clear weather, and many of the frost-bitten bolls popped open sufficiently to be gathered. But there were left many immature bolls which were not sufficiently large to open."

Production by States was as follows: Virginia, 16,000; North Carolina, 570,000; South Carolina, 1,235,000; Georgia, 1,820,000; Florida, 40,000; Alabama, 505,000; Mississippi, 895,000; Louisiana, 615,000; Texas, 3,115,000; Arkansas, 895,000; Tennessee, 206,000; Missouri, 51,000; Oklahoma, 89,000; California, 67,000; all other States, 29,000.

Changes in Maxwell Motors Co.

Announcement was made yesterday that Walter E. Flanders had resigned as President of the Maxwell Motors Company in order to become Chairman of the company. He was succeeded as President by W. Ledyard Mitchell, who was formerly General manager of the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company of Cincinnati. James C. Brady, former Chairman of the company, will continue as a Director.

Plan for Next Liberty Loan Drive.

The Liberty Loan Committee of the co-operative savings and building loan associations of the Second Federal Reserve District held a meeting yesterday at the committee headquarters, 56 Pine Street, and drew up plans for its share in the next Liberty Loan campaign.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The plan for the merger of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company and the Manor Gas Coal Company into the Westmoreland Coal Company was approved by the stockholders of these corporations at the special meetings yesterday.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that transactions on the stock of the Detroit Edison Company on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, unless made specifically for cash shall be ex rights; that rights may be dealt in on and after Dec. 19, 1917, that transactions in rights must be settled on Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right to subscribe to the ten-year 7 per cent. convertible bond issue expires Jan. 16, 1918.

John Muir & Co. have issued a booklet called "Your Liberty Bond," giving comprehensive information, carefully arranged and indexed, regarding the Government bond issues.

John Burckhardt has been elected Cashier of the Germania Bank, succeeding Loftin Love, deceased.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Record.
Am. B. S. & Fdy.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Do pf.	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Do pf.	2	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Am. Gas & El.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Do	2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Federal Oil pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
First Nat. Bank	15	Q	Jan. 2	..
First Security Co.	5	Q	Jan. 2	..
Do	*10	Ex	Jan. 2	..
McCrory Stores pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Manhattan Shirt	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Maverick Mills pf.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Nat. Licorice pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
N. Y. State Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
N. Y. P. & Mtg.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Standard Screw	6	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do pf.	3	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 11
United Fruit	$2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Utah Gas & Coke pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Western Union Tel.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do	1	Ex	Jan. 15	Dec. 20

*Payable in United States Liberty 3½s equally between the First National Bank and the First Security Company.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Lead	6.25	6.50	6.25	6.50
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	15.00	18.25	15.00	18.50
Quicksilver	$115.00	.....	$115.00	.....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X standard		54.25		54.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	296	0	0	296	0	0
Tin, future	296	10	0	293	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	17	19	Iron Cap.	24½	..
B. St. Gas	..	9	Jerome Y.	55	60
Bessie	70	1.00	La Rose	31	40
Bohemia	75	80	Majestic	30	32
Bing. Min.	9¾	9¾	Mex. Metals	32	33
Bost. Con.	60	70	Mol. Tung.	25	28
Bost. & M.	45	47	N. Baltic	75	1¼
Butte & L.	13	15	N. U. Bing.	..	50
Butte & D.	28	30	Nixon	1¼	1¾
Bost. Pacific	2	3	N. Cornelia	14	14½
Calaveras	1	1¾	Nev. Doug.	1¼	1¾
Crown Res.	20	25	Nat. S. & L.	28	32
Con. Ariz.	1½	1¾	Oneco	32	35
Cortez	20	20	Onondaga	20	30
Cham. Cop.	3	5	Pion. Con.	50	1.00
Chief Con.	1½	1¾	Ray Hero.	3¾	3¾
U. S. & B.	2¾	3¼	Rilus	1	3
East Pacific	15	20	S. W. Miami	..	1
Fortuna	4	5	part paid	95	1.00
Gold Lake	1	3	S. W. Miami, full paid	..	1¼
Gila Cop. S.	17¾	17¾	Stan. Bost.	1¾	2
Houghton	80	90	Tonopah Ext.	32	32½
Hanna Oil	90	95	Victoria	2	2¼
Humboldt	60	70	Yukon Gold	1¾	2
Iron Blossom	90	95			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$399,185	$399,883	$695,042
Net	172,645	184,966	184,819
Sur. aft. chgs.	80,447	98,872	52,964
10 mos. gross.	3,693,792	3,306,778	5,127,527
Net	1,239,780	1,389,070	1,543,666
Sur. aft. chgs.	436,327	362,144	317,213

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,731,582	1,533,682	197,900
Net aft. taxes.	650,970	669,605	*18,635
Sur. aft. chgs.	500,519	525,600	*25,171
10 mos. gross.	13,964,814	10,954,581	3,010,232
Net aft. taxes.	4,188,903	2,928,963	1,259,940
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,015,059	1,826,602	1,488,457

*Decrease.

Public Utility.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO. and subsidiaries for October, intercompany items eliminated—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	254,718	201,809	*52,904
Net aft. taxes.	70,696	79,943	9,337
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,697	31,235	11,138
10 mos. gross.	2,320,302	2,092,632	*228,770
Net aft. taxes.	679,128	688,865	9,737
Sur. aft. chgs.	185,940	201,632	15,722
12 mos. gross.	2,730,912	2,498,656	*232,256
Net aft. taxes.	854,512	943,799	*89,286
Sur. aft. chgs.	139,567	146,467	6,900

*Increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	6.20	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.10	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.60	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C. C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.70	5.70
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.90	5.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.80	5.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Tr.	1917-'23	4	6.20	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'25	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.70

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	91½	92¼	16.70
Argen. Gov. dis.	6	Dec. 15, '17	98½	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	93	94	9.33
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99¼	7.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1919	94¼	94¾	8.00
Fr. ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94½	94½	16.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	94	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	46	49	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	36	39	..
do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	97	100	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	98¾	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	97½	98½	5.70

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1929	99¾	100	6.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	6.90
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	6.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96¾	97¼	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96¾	97¼	6.75
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	92½	93¾	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93	93¾	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1919	98	97¾	9.50
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	97	98¼	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	96½	97½	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¾	6.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	95¾	96¾	6.20
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99½	.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	89½	91	..
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	98¾	99¾	6.55
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1929	96½	99	6.40
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96¾	97½	7.50
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98½	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97¾	98¾	7.35
Int. Harvest.	..	Feb. 15, '18	98¾	100¾	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	96	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	98	98½	6.10
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¼	96¾	6.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	87½	89	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95	96½	5.85
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	97	99	5.75
Rem. A. Uts.	..	Feb. 1, '19	89	91	..
Met. C. Co.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96¾	98¼	7.10
Southern Ry.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
United Fruit	5	Sep. 15, '22	84	88	9.05
Utah Sec. Cor.	5	May, 1918	96	97	..
Wm. R. Arms	6	May, 1919	96½	98½	6.75
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1922	97	98	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6				

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Dec. 8, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 30		$22,396,807.91
Receipts—		
Revenues	$19,620,757.29	
Miscellaneous	71,686.50	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$5,450,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	2,850,000.00	
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00	
Assessment bonds	250,000.00	
Tax notes	150,000.00	
General fund bonds	1,000,000.00	
	10,200,000.00	
		29,982,443.88
		$52,349,251.79
Payments—		
General administration	$5,347,321.49	
Repayment of temporary loans	25,313,500.00	
Revenue bonds and bills	1,420,378.07	
Redemption at city debt	1,867,812.51	
Interest on city debt		
		$34,935,012.07
Balance Dec. 8		$15,391,239.72

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Nov. 30		$4,385,408.07
Receipts		421,882.43
		$4,807,290.49
Payments		2,800,192.96
Balance uninvested Dec. 8		2,007,097.53
Aggregate balances Dec. 8		$17,398,337.25

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report on wheat showed a slight gain in Winter wheat and a loss of nearly 10,000,000 bushels Spring wheat from the preliminary estimate. The total indicated yield of both Winter and Spring was 650,828,000 bushels, compared with a revised report on last year's crop of 636,318,000 bushels. Reports from the West indicated fairly good snow covering over the new crop, which has supplied a certain amount of moisture where needed. Crop advices from Argentina were satisfactory, although it was said that the scarcity of tonnage continues to check exports. Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.60, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The promised increase in the movement of corn from the farms has not yet taken place, and consequently the corn market on Tuesday was firmer, closing ½c net higher. The Government report, published only fifteen minutes before the close was looked upon as slightly bullish. The figures for last season's crop were 3,159,494,000 bushels, which compare with the preliminary estimate of 3,191,483,000, and with last year's production, revised, of 2,566,927,000. The local cash position was again unsettled, with Western kiln dried No. 3 yellow corn quoted nominally at 11.09½, cost and freight, New York, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2.25, free on board cars, New York to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.24½	1.22¼	1.24½	1.24	90¾
January	1.21¾	1.20¾	1.21¾	1.20¾	92¼
May	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.19¾	1.19	91¾

OATS.

Reports that 65,000 bushels of 6ats tendered on December contract in the West will be shipped to Southwestern interior camps on Government orders, had a stimulating influence on the whole oats market. Shorts were good buyers and at the close prices were 1c to 1¼c net higher. The Government report showed a fair improvement, the figures being 1,587,286,000 bushels, compared with the preliminary report of 1,587,286,000 bushels. The local cash market was strong and higher; standard quoted at 83c to 83¾c; No. 2 white, 83½c to 83c; No. 3 white, 87½c to 88c; No. 4 white, 87c to 87½c; fancy clipped white, 90c to 91c; ordinary clipped white, 85½c to 89c, all elevator.

CLEARING PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last	Year.
December	74¼	72¼	73¾	72¾	51¾
May	71⅜	70¾	71⅛	70¼	50⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was nervous and price changes were feverish. At the outset values were slightly higher, owing to light receipts of hogs and firmness at the yards. Packers sold on the bulge, however, and the market experienced a sharp decline, only to rally again late, resulting in final figures being comparatively little net changed. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Wednesday 35,000; Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 7,700 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last
Lard— January	24.75	24.42	24.62	24.65
May	24.75	24.47	24.68	24.65
Ribs— January	25.15	24.80	25.02	25.05
May	25.37	24.90	25.15	25.20
Pork— January	47.10	46.50	46.90	47.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Total sales of cottonseed oil were only 1,000 barrels, but prices were firmer, closing with net gains of 10 to 19 points. The January position was particularly firm and the trading was confined to this month. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	18.60	19.00	18.50	..
January	18.60	18.55	18.63@18.75	18.46
February	..	..	18.60@18.85	18.45
March	..	..	18.75@18.85	18.60
April	..	..	18.75	18.40
May	..	..	19.00	..

COFFEE.

The coffee market lost a good part of Monday's improvement, closing at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Trading was only moderately active, but there seemed to be some selling by importers or other Street interests, while demand was less active after the buying movement of the previous day. March sold off from 7.32c to 7.28c, and September from 7.84c to 7.75c, with closing prices the lowest. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	7.06@7.08	7.06
January	..	..	7.06@7.10	7.15
February	7.20	7.20	7.18@7.19	7.26
March	7.33	7.28	7.28@7.29	7.35
April	..	..	7.35@7.36	7.42
May	7.45	7.45	7.44@7.45	7.50
June	..	..	7.51@7.52	7.58
July	7.65	7.65	7.62@7.63	7.66
August	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.75
September	7.84	7.75	7.74@7.76	7.83
October	7.98	7.92	7.81@7.83	7.90

SUGAR.

The United States Food Administration has announced a rise of 10 points on beet sugar basis, (100 pounds,) to go into effect on Dec. 12. The 7.35c is the figure at the basic centres for sugar, which are New York, San Francisco and New Orleans. Raw sugar was quiet and nominally unchanged for very prompt sugars, with cost and freight, near Cuba basis, taking the new level at 4.90c for shipment positions. The committee is still a buyer of December shipment sugars at 4.90c, cost and freight, and Porto Ricos at 5.80c. No official announcement has been made on freight raised, although it was rumored that a price had been agreed upon from the north and south side of Cuba. No change was noted in refined sugars, the American quoting 6.35c basis, other interests being practically withdrawn. Spot prices are nominal as follows: Centrifugal, 4.70c; molasses, 5.82c, and new crop Cubas at 4.90c, cost and freight basis, December shipment. There were further sales of 10,500 bags of new crop Cubas to the committee at 4.90c, cost and freight and a small lot of Venezuelan to the committee at about the same price.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,273 packages. The fresh stock is coming in very slowly and the market is so lightly supplied with fresh take grades that prices are again higher and firm. Considerable activity in storage creamery and all useful grades are higher and sparingly offered. Renovated remains quiet. Ladies and packing stock show some improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50@50¼c; extras, (92 score,) 49¾@50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¼@48½c; seconds, (83 to 87 scores,) 40@45c; thirds, 38¼@39¼c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 51¼@52c; extras, 50½@51c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 42¾@44½c; creamery, held, higher grades, extras, 45¼@46c; extras, 45¼@45½c; firsts, 42¼@43c; seconds, 40¾@42c; thirds, 38¼@39¼c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 47¼@48c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 37¼@43c; renovated, extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 39¼@40¾c; lower grades, 35@38c; ladies, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 28¼c; lower grades, 25@26c.

EGGS.—3,500 cases. The severe cold weather still continues in producing sections. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs light, present and prospective, and market still shows a strong tone with the tendency in sellers' favor. The demand is not active, but some of the stock arriving is held off the market and the quantity available is no more than can be moved with some further improvement in prices. Refrigerator eggs continue firm, with some further movement in the leading grades. Nearby white eggs are moving out rather better and prices are averaging higher on desirable lots of large fresh stock and the better qualities of pullet eggs. Stock that is seriously mixed with old eggs still moves slowly at very irregular prices. The greater part of the offerings still sells in range of 55@60c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 58@60c; extra firsts, 57@58c; firsts, 55@56c; seconds, 50@54c; thirds and poorer, 46@48c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, stg. and ins. paid, 36¼@37c; firsts, stg. and ins. paid, 35@36c; seconds, 32@35c; lower grades, stg. and ins. paid, 29@32c; refrigerator, nearby Western 35@42c; State Penn. and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@70c; ordinary to good, 58@64c; gathered whites, or dinary to fine, 58@60c; State Penn. and nearby brown pullets, 58@58c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 55@62c; State Penn. and nearby hennery browns, 60@62c; gathered browns and mixed colors, fancy,

NEW COTTON RECORD

Sensational Advance on Final Crop Report—Net Gain 55 to 70 Points.

All the previous successive markings down of the cotton crop estimate, accompanied as they had invariably been by sensational advances in prices, had not prepared the cotton market for yesterday's Government estimate—the final crop report of the season—giving the yield at 10,949,000 bales. The appearance of the report immediately resulted in a rush for the ring, and prices shot upward to higher levels than any yet recorded this season, which means higher than any since the Cotton Exchange was opened. The net advance for the day was from 55 to 70 points, with December contracts at one time selling at 30.65 cents, and January at 29.85 cents.

The trade, taking the average of unofficial advance estimates, had been prepared for a report only a little above 11,000,000 bales, and as the actual report fell but slightly below this figure, the sharpness of the rise in prices appeared partly, at least, psychological. It was plain, however, that the market had been pretty well liquidated during last week's reaction, and there was enough of a short interest to force the bidding by efforts to cover. It was noticeable that the reaction near the close took from 20 to 25 points off the largest gain. Without the reaction, the advance in some months would have reached $3 a bale.

The market was quiet before the report was published. The circulation of additional notices for about 1,500 bales probably accounted for an opening decline of 9 points on December, compared with advances of 10 to 20 on other months. December soon firmed up with the rest of the list, and the undertone was generally steady. Traders evidently found nothing in the news to create any fresh sentiment, and it was not until the report appeared that business became active. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 65 points higher, most of the later markets showing advances, and a slight improvement in the volume of business. Exports for the day were 17,826 bales, making 1,809,011 bales so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
Dec.	29.35	30.65	29.35	30.30@30.40	29.64
Jan.	28.90	29.85	28.90	29.55@29.67	28.95
Feb.	..	..	..	29.39	28.71
Mar.	28.75	29.60	28.73	29.32@29.38	28.64
Apr.	..	..	..	29.15	28.45
May	28.63	29.50	28.50	29.10@29.15	28.40
June	..	..	..	29.02	28.14
July	28.25	29.00	28.18	28.75@28.80	28.07
Aug.	28.60	28.60	28.60	28.45	27.77
Oct.	26.83	27.60	26.83	27.40	26.85

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 65 points higher at 31c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.25c; New Orleans, 28.75c; Savannah, 29.25c; Augusta, 28.88c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton receipts were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	28,940	47,496	35,925
Exports	17,826	17,219	12,149
Season's exports	1,809,011	1,756,024	2,701,206
Port stocks	1,290,761	1,248,125	1,574,310
Interior receipts	29,000	46,834	28,000
Interior shipments	22,000	37,877	23,242

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the Business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
4s registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
4s registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	97
4s coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
4s registered, 1925	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
4s coupon, 1946	84	85	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
4s conversion, 1947	84	85			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	96½	97	96½
4½s June, 1965	96⅞	97½	96⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	96⅞	97½	96⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	96⅞	97½	96⅞
4½s May, 1957	96⅞	97½	96⅞
4½s Nov., 1917	97½		97⅝
4½s April, 1966	91	92	91
4½s Mar., 1960-30	91	92	91
4½s Mar., 1964	91	92	91
4½s Mar., 1963	91	92	91
4½s Sept., 1960	91	92	91
4s May, 1959	87	88	88
4s Nov., 1958	87	88	88
4s May, 1957	87	88	88
4s Nov., 1956	86	..	88
4s Nov., 1955	86	88	88
4s Nov., 1936	89½	..	90½
4s May, 1919	95¼	96¼	95⅜

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.80	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s April, 1920	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1919	5.00		5.00
4½s 1940-1953	4.80	4.50	4.80
4½s 1930-1963	4.80	4.50	4.80
4½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
4½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.80
4½s 1956	4.80	4.40	4.60
4½s 1926-1936	4.80	4.40	4.80
4½s 1918-1926	4.80	4.40	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
115	Cities Service	209	206½	207	209
40	Cities Service pf	72¾	72½	72½	73

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 15	18	
Adiron. Elec. Power pf. 70	75	
Am. Gas & Electric 88	90	
Am. Gas & Elec. pf 48	50	
Am. Light & Traction 215	220	
Am. Light & Trac. pf 94	96	
Am. Power & Light 45	48	
Am. Power & Light pf 74	78	
Am. Public Utilities 30	35	
Am. Pub. Utilities pf 59	63	
Am. Water W. & Elec. 4%	5½	
Am. W. W. & E. partic 9	13	
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf 58	61	
Carolina Power & Light 30	32	
Carolina P. & L. pf 90	95	
Colorado Power 22	24	
Colorado Power pf 94	98	
Columbus Electric pf 78	82	
Com. Power Ry. & Lt. 35	38	
Com. Power, R. & L. pf 62	65	
Com. Power pf 65	90	
Consumers' Power pf 89	92	
Dayton Power & Lt. pf 79	81	
Duluth Edison 73	90	
Eastern Texas Electric 50	55	
Eastern Texas Elec. pf 78	83	
El Paso Electric 100	104	
El Paso Electric pf 88	93	
El Paso Power & L. pf 92	96	
Electric Properties 50	55	
Empire Dist. Elec. pf 84	89	
Federal Light & Trac 9	11	
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf 38	41	
Galveston-Hous. Elec. 16	..	
Galveston-Hous. El. pf 63	68	
Gas & Elec. Securities 280	300	
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf 93	96	
Idaho Power Co. 98	100	
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf 95½	98	
Interstate Electric 35	42	
Interstate Elec. pf 90	95	
Lincoln Gas & Electric 47	49	

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20, 97	98½		
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s 62	65		
Appa. Power 5s, 1941 70	75		
Carolina P. & L. 5s 94	96		
Central P. & L. 1st 5s 94½	98		
Central Ill. Light 5s 95	98		
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 93	97¼		
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 70	75		
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944 96	100		
Conn. Power 5s, 1963 96	99		
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937 95	99		
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942 90	98		
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1945 94	96		
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922 90	95½		
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s 86	90		
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s 95	100		
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s 85	90		
El Paso Elec. 1st 5s 87½	93		
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s 99	100		
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46 73	80		
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25 85	90		
Inter.-M. R., L. & P. 6s 96	100		
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44 93	96		
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36 85	90		
Mich. Light 5s, 1946 97½	99		
Middle West U. 6s, '25 95	99		
Miss. River Power 5s 90	95		
Miss. River Power pf 33	38		
Northern Ohio Electric 27	32		
Northern Ohio Elec. pf 68	72		
North. Ont. L. & Pow 11	15		
North. Ont. L. & P. pf 30	35		
Northern States Power 68	73		
Northern States P. pf 87	90		
Northern Texas Electric 50	54		
Northern Tex. Elec. pf 68	74		
Ozark Power & Water 35	45		
Pacific Gas & Electric 32½	33½		
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf 80	81		
Pine Bluff 7% pf 96	98		
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf 70½	71½		
Puget Sd. L. & P. 12	14⅝		
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf 47	50		
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf 86	90		
Republic Ry. & Light 22	25		
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf 52	55		
Sierra Pac. El. pf 62½	67¼		
Southern Cal. Edison 80	83		
South. Cal. Edison pf 94	97		
Standard Gas & Elec 4½	6		
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf 21	34		
Tampa Electric 102½	..		
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow. 3	4		
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf. 10	12		
Texas Power & L. pf 97	100		
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf 82	86		
United Gas Improve 89	89¼		
United Light & Rys 26	29		
United Lt. & Rys. pf 58	61		
Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf 81½	84		
West. P. Ter. & W. P 10	15		
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf 50	65		
Wis. Edison Co. 1924 90	93		
Wis. Edison Co. 1941 90	93		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
143	Con. Power	100	99½	99½
220	Con. Coal	90	89½	90
1,019	Ceeden & Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Davison Ch.	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Houston Oil	23½	23½	23½
50	Do pf	59½	59½	59½

Bonds.

$2,000	A. Coast L'e (S. C.) 4s	80	80	80
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	77½	77½	77½
1,000	Do 6s notes	96	96	96

BOSTON.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Zinc	12½	12⅜	12⅜
30	Ahmeek	79	78½	78½
100	Alaska Gold	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
15	Alleuez	51	51	51
280	Anaconda	56¼	55¾	55⅝
25	Arts. Com'l.	10½	10½	10½
150	Cal. & Ariz.	62	61¼	62
11	Cal. & Hecla	420	418	418
310	Copper Range	42½	40½	40½
5	Centennial	14	14	14
50	Davis-Daly	4¼	4	4⅛
10	East Butte	9	9	9
25	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
150	Hancock	8	8	8
10	Island Creek	53	52½	52½
5	Lake	5½	5½	5½
100	La Salle	2	2	2
10	Mass Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	May.-Old C	1¼	1¼	1¼

Railroads.

7	Boston Elev.	30½	30	30
16	Boat. & Me.	21	20	20
25	Fitchb'g pf.	47	46½	46½

Miscellaneous.

20	A.-Ag.-Ch. pf.	91	91	91
1	Am. Sug. pf.	107	107	107
977	Am. Tel	103½	101	101
14	Am. Wolen	43	43	43
84	Do pf	89¾	89¼	89¼
150	A. G. & W. I.	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	Art Metal	10	10	10
100	Cuban Cem.	9¼	9¼	9½
5	Cum. Tel	40	40	40
37	Edison Elec.	145	145	145
17	Gen. Elec	123¼	123	123
450	Int. Por. Cem.	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Do pf	13¼	13¼	13¼

Bonds.

$1,000	A.T. & T. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	
1,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	77	77	77	
1,000	C. B. Q. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	City & Con. pf.	15	15	15
100	Chi. Elev	2	2	2
80	Ch. Rys.	10	10	10
25	Chi. Title & Tr.	170	170	170
477	Cudahy	110	110	110
67	Com. Edison	103	103	103
543	Dia. Match	100	95	95
225	Hartman	37	37	37

Bonds.

$10,000	Armour 4½s	83½	83½	83⅝
1,000	Chi. Rys.	53	53	53
1,000	S. S. & R. 4½s	79½	79½	79½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Gas	90	90	90
100	Brill	16	16	16
20	Elec. Storage	49	49	49
8	Ina. of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
585	Lake S. Corp	11⅜	11	11
138	Lehigh Nav.	59½	59	59
40	Lehigh Val.	53½	53	53
1,346	Pennsylvania	44½	44	44

Bonds.

$1,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	73	73	73	
3,000	Intern'a R. 4s	45	45	45	
3,000	Liberty 3½s	98.50	98.50	98.50	
9,000	Do 4s	97.30	97.30	97.30	
1,000	L. V. C. 1 5s	100½	100½	100½	

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Mont. Wd. pf.	108	108	108
4,364	Sears-Roe	130	124	124
4,889	Union Carb.	49	45	45¼
205	Wilson	45¼	43	43⅝

$1,700	Lib. 3½s	98.46	98.40	98.40	
4,400	Do 4s	97.36	97.28	97.30	

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Mass. El. pf.	8½	8¼	8¼
30	New Haven	28½	28	28
47	West End	37	35	35

65	Mass. Gas	79	78	78
37	N. E. Tel	101¼	100	101¼
5	No. Sco. Steel	63	63	63
20	Pullman	112	112	112
3	Plant pf	97	97	97
137	Swift	120	117¾	117¾
8	Torring. pf	28	27	28
6	United Drug 2d pf	80	80	80
565	Unit. Fruit	117	114	114
873	United Shoe	41	40	40
30	Do pf	26	26	26
150	Ventura Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾

$1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90	90	
48,000	Liberty 3½s	98.46	98.20	98.30	
9,500	Do 4s	97.50	97.20	97.40	

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Mont. Wd. pf.	108	108	108
135	People's Gas	37¾	37	37
130	Sears-Roe	124	124	124
140	Stewart-W	45	45	45
750	Swift & Co.	116¾	114¾	117⅝
4,890	Union Carb.	49	45	45¼
17	Un. Paperb'd	17	17	17
205	Wilson	45¼	43	43⅝

$1,000	Liberty 3½s	98.46	98.40	98.40	
4,400	Do 4s	97.36	97.28	97.30	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Liquidation of a scattered character early showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with prices gradually turning heavy and becoming decidedly weak in the later dealings when activity increased at the expense of values. The railroad shares declined with the general list. Nervousness regarding the military situation on the western front, due to the warning contained in Secretary Baker's weekly war review of Monday, played a part in the action of prices. So did the continued weakness displayed by foreign bonds. Firmness of call money, which again touched 6 per cent., was another factor.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Am. Can	53⅛	52	53¼
50	Am. Internat.	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
250	Am. Loco	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝
170	Am. Sm. & R.	72⅜	70	70
10	Am. Sug. Ref.	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝
20	Am. Su. Tob.	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
30	Am. T. & T.	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
40	Am. Tob	138⅜	138⅛	138⅛
700	Anac. Cop.	56⅝	55½	55½
40	A. T. & S. F.	82	81	81
350	Bald. Loco.	53⅜	52½	52½
10	Balt. & Ohio	46¾	46⅛	46⅛
2,910	Beth. St'l B.	75¾	72¾	72¾
90	B'klyn R. T.	40¼	39⅛	39⅛
950	Can. Pacific	131⅞	127⅝	127⅞
100	Cent. Leather	62	60⅜	60⅜
90	Ches. & Ohio	45⅜	44⅛	44⅛
70	C., M. & St. P.	35⅜	34½	37
90	C., R. I. & P.	18	17⅜	17⅜
10	Chile Copper	14	14	14
20	Chino Copper	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
50	Col. F. & I.	32⅜	32	32⅜
240	Corn. Prod.	28⅜	28	28⅛
450	Crucible Stl	53¼	50¾	50¾
50	Cuba Cane Su.	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
450	Dist. Secur.	31⅜	29⅝	29⅝
500	Erie	14½	14½	14⅝
160	Gen. Motors	86⅛	85	85
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	25	24½	24¾
400	Int. Mer. M.	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞
730	Do pf	92⅜	91	91½
10	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¼	25¾
50	Kenn. Cop.	30¼	29⅝	29⅝
90	Lack. Steel	70¼	77⅝	77⅝
100	Mex. Petrol.	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞
140	Midvale Steel	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
350	Mo. Pacific	23	22¼	22¼
490	N. Y. Cent.	66⅝	65¼	65¼
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	23⅜	27½	28⅝
40	Ohio C. Gas	34½	34¼	34⅜
20	Pac. Mail	26⅝	26	26
90	Pennsylvania	44¼	44	44
50	Pullman Co	113¼	110⅝	110⅝
130	Ray Copper	21⅝	21	21⅛
3,190	Reading	68¼	65⅞	66⅜
550	Rep. I. & S.	74¼	72¾	72¾
30	Sinclair Oil	28	28	28
400	So. Railway	24¼	23	23¼
330	Studebaker	42⅜	41	41
20	Tenn. Cop.	13½	12½	12½
120	Tob. Prod.	45	43⅜	43⅜
1,420	Union Pac.	110¼	107⅝	108
380	U. S. Ind. A.	107⅝	106	106
20	U. S. Rubber	42½	45¼	45½
13,550	U. S. Steel	87⅜	85¼	85⅝
350	Utah Copper	77⅜	76¼	76½
20	Va.-Car. Ch.	32	32	32
520	Willys-Over.	18¼	17¼	17⅜

BONDS.

$2,400	Liberty 4s	97.52	97.20	97.52	
2,350	Do 3½s	98.48	98.48	98.48	
10,000	B. R. T. 5s, '18	98⅛	93¼	93⅛	

MINING STOCKS.

145	Canson	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½
300	Gold. Con.	.38	.38	.38
500	Iron Blos.	.62½	.62¼	.62½
1,000	Isabella	.08½	.08½	.08½
350	Jim Butler	.75	.75	.75
350	Union Con.	1.00	1.00	1.00
400	West End	.67	.67	.67

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Astna Exp.	8¾	8	8⅛
100	‡Air Red'n.	65	65	65
300	B.-A. T. Co. reg.	16½	16¼	16½
2,500	‡Car L. & P.	2¼	2	2⅛
175	Carwen St'l.	9	8¾	9
700	Chev. Motor	64	62	64
170	‡Cities S. C. (old)	208	206	207
100	‡Do pf	73	73	73
200	‡Cramp S'p.	70	70	70
400	Curtiss Aero	29	28	28
950	‡Electric Gun	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Ev. H., Inc.	22¾	22½	22¾
200	‡Hall Signal	4	4	4
100	‡Int. Rubber	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	‡Int. Lube C.	2⅝	2½	2½
500	Key. T. & R.	13	12¼	12¼
30	Ohio Oil	290	289	289
2,250	‡‡Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Barn'tO. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Boa.-Wyo.	20	18	19
2,000	‡Cosden & Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,500	‡Crown Oil	6	5¾	5¾
7,100	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Elk Basin	6⅞	6¼	6¼
1,000	‡Esmeralda	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,700	‡Friar Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	‡Glenrock	10⅛	8	8
1,300	‡Hanover	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	‡Houston Oil	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
800	‡Humb. Goose Cr. O. & R.	4¼	4	4¼
100	‡Int. Petrol.	11¼	11¼	11¼
4,200	Kenova Oil (a. pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	‡Lost City	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Merritt Oil	20¾	18¾	19

MINING STOCKS.

2,900	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Atlanta	9	8	8
30,000	Big L. Cop.	2¼	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Bos. & Mon.	50	48	49
900	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7	7	7
1,700	Butte Detroit	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡Caledonia	45	41	45
8,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	‡Cashboy	4¼	4	4¼
1,900	‡Con. Mex. M. & M., (a pr.)	39	37	38
300	Cerro Gordo	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	‡Coco R. M.	3⅜	3	3
2,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Con. Cop. Min.	7	6¾	7
1,000	‡Cen.-H'st'd.	23	23	23
1,160	‡Copper Val.	1¼	⅞	1
1,000	Creek Con. Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
18,000	‡Denbigh M.	2½	2¼	2½
9,080	‡Emma Con.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,600	First Nat. C.	2¼	1¾	1¾
400	‡Fort. Con.	40	40	40
3,750	‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	‡Globe D. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	‡Goldf. Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡Gt. Ver. Ex.	85	73	82
7,000	‡Green. M. M.	½	½	½
650	Hecla Min.	4¾	4¼	4¼
42,000	‡Inter. M.	17	14	16
10,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	½	⅜	½
2,150	‡J.-Pres. Cop.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
5,500	‡Jim Butler	78	73	78
750	Jovvig-K. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,800	‡Kirk. P. G. M., Ltd.	.50	.50	.50
1,200	Magma Cop.	42	39	39
500	‡McKinley-D	58	58	58
125	Mason Val.	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,000	‡Milford Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	‡Mog. M. Co.	40	40	40
2,000	‡Monster C'r	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Mother L.	30	29	29
5,100	‡Nat. Lead	7	6	7
1,000	‡N. Z. & L.	30	30	30
7,000	‡New. O. M.	21	19	21
880	New Corn'a.	14¾	14¼	14¾
1,500	Nip. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾
38,000	‡Nixon Nev.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝
3,500	‡Port. C. Cop	34	34	34
3,000	‡Prov. M. Co	47	46	47
4,500	‡Roch. Mines	38	37	38
1,800	Sen. Cop. Cp	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	S. K. of Ariz	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Stand. S.-L.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Success Min.	13	12	13
5,700	Ton. Ext.	1¼	1	1
1,500	‡‡Troy-A	17	16	17
600	Un. Eastern.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600	U. G. M. Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,200	Wm. End Con	71	66	70
2,500	W. C. M. Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Wilbert M'g	15	15	15

BONDS.

$50,000	‡Can. G. 6s	94⅞	94½	94⅝	
4,000	Gen. Elect'c rights	2	1⅞	1⅞	
16,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	
30,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-y. n. '19	99¼	99	99¼	
60,000	‡Rutland R. R. new 5½s	42	37	38	
55,000	‡Do 6½s	52	46	47	

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4	6
Do pf	20	40	20	40
Am. Tin & T.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Am. Tin. P.	2	3	2	3
Br.-Am. Tob. coupon	16	17	16	17
Can. Nat. G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Carbon Steel	80	85	80	85
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2	5
Do pf	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Char. Iron pf	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Curtiss A. pf	70	75	70	75
Emerson Pho.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Free. Texas	37	40	37	40
Hall Signal pf	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Do pf	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	40	45	40	45
Holly S. pf	98	100	98	100
Hupp. M. Car	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Inter. Motors	12	14	12	14
Int. Mo. 2d pf	18	22	18	23
I. Tr. Cp. pf	55	75	55	75
Kev. T. & R. pf	..	..	..	..
Lake T. Boat	11¼	13½	11¼	13½
Lat. pf	68	72	68	72
Kresge pf	95	105	95	105
Lukens Steel	35	44	35	44
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75
Mfrs. Pub.	1	3	1	3
Mullen & Sh.	1	3	1	3
Nat. Enam.	5	7	5	7
Nat. Sug. pf	100	102	100	102
Nat. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Nat. Tube	91	96	91	96
Nev. Con.	12	14	12	14
Ohio Cities Gas	30	35	30	35
Ohio Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ohio Fuel Sup.	31	34	31	34
Ohio Gas	12	14	12	14
Ohio Oil	290	295	290	295
Ohio Oil Sub.	80	90	80	90
Ohio Pub. Ser. pf	80	85	80	85
Ohio Ship	31	34	31	34
Ohio Sm. pf	80	85	80	85
Ohio Sm. Co.	2	4	2	4
Ohio Sm. pf	20	30	20	30

NEW HEARING TODAY ON WEST SIDE PLAN

State Commission Will Inquire Into Progress of New York Central Negotiations.

PORT EXPERTS TO TESTIFY

William R. Willcox and Calvin Tomkins Only Witnesses Called for First Session.

The commission named by the Governor and the Legislature to inquire into the progress made by the Public Service Board and the Board of Estimate into reaching an agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company for the west side improvement, will hold its first public hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the library of the Chamber of Commerce. Only two witnesses have been asked to testify today. They are William R. Willcox, Chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, and ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins.

Chairman William H. Van Benschoten of the commission of inquiry said it was deemed essential to place on the record testimony concerning the situation relating to the general development of the port.

"Any plan which may be adopted or recommended by our commission must be in harmony with the general development of the port and must be of such a character as will in no way interfere with provisions for the full and efficient service of the New Jersey roads in this city," he said. "It is quite apparent that the consideration of the west side situation must be approached with knowledge as to what is contemplated as to the general development of the Port of New York."

Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey, Chairman of the joint committee of the commission and the Board of Estimate, said:

"When the suggestion was urged upon the Joint Conference Committee that the New York Central should be put in a subway or tunnel under the streets now occupied by it, the committee, while appreciating the value of this suggestion as a solution of the menace of the present operation on the surface, reached the conclusion that to advocate this subway construction, a matter not of necessity, would be to seriously impede the maximum use of railroad transportation facilities in connection with the port development.

"It was this fact which led the committee to the unanimous conclusion that the New York Central should be placed on an elevated structure along the marginal avenues, upon terms and conditions so that this structure could be enlarged for the use of other railroads at any time, or could be taken over by the city and municipalized and thereby thrown open to the joint operation of all railroads of the Jersey roads as well as the New York Central.

"I am quite sure that it was the recapture feature of the proposed elevated structure along the marginal avenues which led the members of the committee to their approval of its erection. The committee fully realized that severe criticism had been made as early as 1911 to another elevated structure on the west side of New York, but, weighing these objections against the advantages to be gained, the committee was strongly of the opinion that the elevated structure, because of its flexibility and adaptability to the use of other railroads or conjoint municipalization, was at the same time the best solution of the New York Central and the development of the port facilities. Had we treated the matter solely as a New York Central question, I am convinced that the committee would have recommended the tunnel construction. The committee did not make any extensive studies into the present port situation, feeling that that work was being very ably done by Mr. Willcox's commission, and approved the marginal elevated structure because, whatever might be the needs of the port, this was the only way in which the maximum facilities could be gained.

"In its tentative proposals, the Joint Conference Committee said: Moreover, the Joint Conference Committee should recommend only such work as will not antagonize with the plans and purposes of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission as the same have been or may be developed; and, in considering the purposes of the committee, said: The public is interested primarily in accomplishing things toward which past litigation, legislation, and negotiation have been directed: To remove the menace to public safety involved in the surface railroad operation on city streets; to permit the improvement of the freight terminal facilities of the railroad so that it may better serve the industries of the city and the commerce of the port; at the same time protecting the public interests, so that such improvement shall not interfere with or obstruct the proper development of the terminal facilities of other railroads.'"

WOERZ LEFT $2,722,000.

Brewer Bequeaths Bulk of Estate to Children and Relatives.

The estate of Ernest G. W. Woerz, brewer, who died May 9, 1916, was appraised yesterday at $2,722,062. The bulk of his property consisted of securities worth $2,138,524, of which $350,000 was in bonds of Beadleston & Woerz and $448,455 was the value of 465 shares of the stock. Other assets of the estate consisted of $133,500 in realty, of which $96,000 is the value of the residence at 1 East Sixty-third Street. The decedent had $44,274 in cash and personalty of $404,598, of which $5,500 was the value of silverware and paintings in the city residence. He had $50,000 insurance, which went to his children.

Under the will Frederick Woerz, a son, got one-third of the residue, or $798,228, and to the other son, Charles, and daughter, Caroline W. Steel, were left $100,000 outright, and the remainder of their third of the residue in trust. The six children of Mrs. Charles P. Doelger, a deceased daughter, got only $5,000 each, but their father contested in their behalf and the jury disagreed. A settlement was made, as a result of which it is understood that about a fourth of the residue was divided among the Doelger children.

Mr. Woerz left $25,000 to Jefferson Thumm, a friend, and $25,000 each in trust to his brother, Charles; sister, Caroline, and niece, Clara Hoffman. The charitable bequests were $5,000 to the German Hospital and $2,500 each to the Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm and the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Empire Steel Company Pays 5% and Tidewater Oil 3%.

A bright spot in the gloom of Wall Street because of falling security prices was supplied by extra dividends declared yesterday. The Empire Steel Company ordered an extra of 5 per cent. and a semi-annual disbursement of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1. Six months ago a dividend of 6 per cent. was voted. The Tidewater Oil Company declared, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 2 per cent., an extra of 3 per cent., due Dec. 20 to shareholders of record Dec. 21.

The Western Union Telegraph Company ordered an extra disbursement of 1 per cent., as well as the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 20. The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company declared an extra of 1 per cent. on the preferred, and also the full year's disbursement of 8 per cent. on the preferred and 7 per cent. on the common stock. The extra will be paid Dec. 31 to stockholders on the books Dec. 21, and the others in instalments. The American Coal Company of Allegany County declared on Monday a dividend of $1.25 per share, payable Dec. 20. The company paid a dividend of $5 per share on Sept. 1.

AUTOS TO TRANSPORT MAIL.

Government Seeks Bids for New York-Hartford Route.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—The United States Government is to use motor vehicles to transfer postal matter in an effort to relieve the railroads of the burden.

A notice received here calls for sealed proposals to be received by Feb. 1, 1918, making bids for a motor mail route between New York and Hartford, a distance of 105 miles.

The truck drivers are to be required to sell stamps, receive and deliver registered matter and take care of the registry of mail along the route.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Forecast:

N. C.—Snow Wed.; unsettled Thurs.
S. C.—Snow or rain Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Ga.—Snow Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Fla.—Rain Wed. and Thurs.
Ala. and Miss.—Rain Wed.; cloudy Thurs.
Tenn.—Snow Wed.; fair Thurs.
Ky., Ohio, and Ind.—Snow Wed. and Thurs.
Mich.—Snow Wed. and Thurs.
La.—Fair and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.
Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Kan.—Snow Wed., unsettled and warmer Thurs.
Mo.—Fair Wed., rain or snow Thurs.
Wis.—Snow Wed.; fair Thurs.
Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Iowa.—Snow Wed.; fair Thurs.
Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

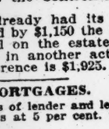
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE F. TURNEY CO., INC., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,505 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of H. P. motors, rolling machines, bench drill presses, punch presses, polishing lathes, and shafting, showcases, filing cabinets, safe, typewriters, fixtures, etc.

JULIUS LICHTENBERG, Trustee.
ISRAEL BEKINEMAN and MAX MILLER, Attorneys for Trustee.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NUMAN BAROTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 545 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, novelties, machinery, fixtures, etc.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH



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GOLD OUTPUT AT MAXIMUM.

Prof. Raymond Says if There Is a Shortage It Will Be Permanent.

Professor R. M. Raymonod of the Columbia University School of Mines, and well known for his researches in practical mineral sciences, commented yesterday on the shortage of god, which, according to dispatches received from Washington on Monday, has led Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and representatives of the Allies to consider a bimetallic currency.

"If there be a shortage of gold," Professod Raymond said, "it is a permanent one. The world cannot turn out more gold than it is producing now. Its mines are working at top notch. South Africa and America never mined more gold than at present. Mexico is producing near her maximum.

"The chances are that Mexican mines now running full blast will last only a few years. Alaska already has been pretty well picked over. While it is possible that new fields may be found there, yet up to this time there are no new spots anywhere t otake the place of those producing now."

Professor Raymond said that gold production probably would be diminished rather than increased. He said that from a mining viewpoint a bimetallic monetary system was evidently the only way to meet the gold crisis. He pointed out that there had been a lack of small coins in Europe and Asia, and that many of the countries of the Far East had been demanding silver.

"The price of silver has gone to 80 cents," he said, "and at one time it went as high as $1, but that was a 'flukish' rise."

Concerning the report from Washington that Secretary McAdoo and bankers and representatives in Congress had heard a proposal to set an advanced price of $1 an ounce for silver to take the place of the 86 cents recently agreed upon, Professor Raymond said:

"I think 86 cents is a liberal valuation under the present demand. The proposed price of $1 will represent a real rather than an inflated figure, according as the demand may be increased by expanding credits, international bimetallism, or other causes."

STATE GAINS IN TAX RULING.

Inheritance Assessment Will Yield $500,000 More a Year.

State Controller Travis announced yesterday that the State's income from inheritance taxes will be increased more than $500,000 yearly as the result of a decision just made by the Court of Appeals reversing a ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the estate of Helen Bunce. The question involved was the construction of the amendment to the inheritance tax law passed last year, under which taxes are to be levied on sums in excess of $500. The point in dispute between counsel for the State Controller and the attorneys for various estates affected was whether in case the amount was $550 or like sum, the tax should be only $50 or the entire $550. The question arose in thousands of estates annually, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals by the State Controller for a final ruling, in which the Controller is now sustained.

The decision has already had its effect, since it increased by $1,150 the tax of $2,074,479 just paid on the estate of Oliver H. Payne and in another action now pending the difference is $1,925.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 580-582, n w corner of 88th St, 46x95. Dec. 7; William F. McManus to Samson Lachman. 313 West 109th St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $39,000; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 25 Nassau St. $20,000

HUDSON ST, 258, e s, 42 ft s of Dominick St, 21x70, Dec. 11; Benj. B. Davis to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int. as prior mtg.....$5,000

82D ST, n s, 144.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 11.8x102.2, July 30, 1913; Josephine L. Clark to Gilbert H. Crawford and Harrison Clark, Jr., 318 West 82d St., trustees, due July 30, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,800

120TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10, Dec. 1; Raffaelo Iervolino to Pasquale Iervolino, 2,351 1st Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Leo, 249 East 112th St. $4,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 176th St, 45.6x90x52x90.3; C. & C. Construction Co., Inc., to Mary Haas, 2,336 University Av, Dec. 1, installments; attorney, Henry Haas, Flateau, 51 Chambers St. $7,000

218TH ST, s s, being e 5) ft of lot 689, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Maria A. Klingenbeck to Isabella Medin, 4,000 Parker Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isabella O. Hedin, 3,400 Barker Av.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,789, all; Veronica Realty Corporation to Star Co., 238 William St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Konheim & Kirchway, 120 Broadway.....$100,000

BROADWAY, 1,834, (Circle Building,) all; Veronica Realty Corporation to "Star Co., 238 William St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, same.....$250,000

41ST ST, 136 and 138 East, all; Phillips Weeks Estate to Albert Fixture Co., 707 3d Av, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, Davis & D., 300 Broadway.....$3,500

Bronx.

MORRIS PARK AV, 634 West, store; F. & W. Co., to Karl E. Hahn, 114 Field Place, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Wm. Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av.....$600 to $840

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 128; Henry DeF. Weekes against Sam Weinberg et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

DOWNING ST, 65 and 67; Emily M. Wilkens against Annie Hochfelsea et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

HENRY ST, 222; Max Gold et al. against Catherine Slattery et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, W. G. Ort.

LEWIS ST, 227 and 229; Stephen & Sturges, trustee, against Max Gold et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, J. J. Speth.

91ST ST, s s, 82.2 ft w of Park Av, 19.8x10.8; National Academy of Design against Lillian Sims et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Phelps, East & Webb.

Bronx.

GRAND AV, w s, 310 ft s of 180th St, 20x100; William B. Storer, as trustee, against Anna Grandl et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Crook & Carney.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The cash sale of an old holding on Hudson Street, to an adjoining owner, was a feature of yesterday's business. Minnie K. Madden and others sold to Benjamin B. Davis, for $12,000, the three-story building at 258 Hudson Street, on a lot 21.1 by 70.

The buyer also controls the adjoining property at 260 and 262, including the northeast corner of Dominick Street, giving him a plot at this point measuring 63.3 by 70. In the same block, he also owns the six-story building, at 250 to 252 Hudson Street, adjoining the corner of Broome Street, and occupied by his business.

Flats Resold by Operators.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold to a client of the J. Romaine Brown Company the two five-story flats at 64 and 66 West Eighty-eighth Street, on a plot 40 by 100, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

The buyer will hold the properties for investment. They were acquired by the sellers about two months ago from the D. A. Calhoun Contracting Company.

The Lauriston Sold at Auction.

Franklin Pettit, President of the Realty Company of America, took over, at foreclosure, as plaintiff, yesterday, the Lauriston, a seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, on a bid of $239,579.

Bryan L. Kennelly conducted the sale, which resulted from an action brought to recover a second mortgage claim of $77,074 and tax arrears amounting to $2,575. The property was sold subject to a first mortgage of $200,000.

Bronx Sales.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Charles F. Deahler to a client of Frank Capodilupo, the five-story flat, at 2,391 Hoffman Street, forty-five feet south of 187th Street.

The Rahway Land Improvement Company purchased from the Sardis Realty, a plot 100 by 113.1 on the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and 170th Street.

The Falco Holding Company purchased from Alice Daly a vacant plot 32 by 270 feet extending from Forest to Tinton Avenue, between 163rd and 165th Street.

A ten-acre farm in Sullivan County was given in part payment. John F. Felzer negotiated the transaction.

The Nason Realty Company resold to Fanny Mailbach the three three-story buildings, 1,738 to 1,742 Washington Avenue on a plot 50 by 80, adjoining the corner of 174th Street. The sellers acquired the property in a recent trade, the new law tenement 2,140 to 2,142 Daly Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Newman Leary sold for Mrs. M. E. Haig, the house at 1,441 Fifty-third Street, on a plot 120 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Meade Construction Company has taken title to a plot 100 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Meade Street and Central Avenue, Ridgewood. Plans have been prepared for the erection of five dwellings, all facing on Meade Street for which building mortgages aggregating $17,250 have been placed.

G. M. Laub, of Newark, N. J., has purchased from E. M. Stoothoff the property on the west side of Lefferts Avenue, 233 feet north of Broadway, 40 by 83 feet; also from S. W. Stoothoff, a plot 30 by 100 feet adjoining it on the east side of Frost Avenue 100 feet south of Beaufort Street, Jamaica.

Long Island.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, has sold for Stephen H. Valentine his country property at Westbury, L. I., on the Jericho Turnpike, between the properties of William Payne Thompson and A. Ludlow Kramer.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company of Montclair, N. J., sold for Ellis P. Earle to Edward C. O'Neill, a contractor, 145 feet of land fronting on Prospect Avenue, near the homes of Ellis P. Earle and Edward A. Bradley. The property was held at $10,000. The purchaser intends to erect a large residence.

Furniture Firm Will Move.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have subleased to the Columbia Furniture Trading Company the store and basement at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, containing about 20,000 square feet of space. The lessee is now located at 131 West Twenty-eighth Street, and the removal southward contrary to the northward trend from lower Sixth Avenue is interesting in connection with the revival of activity in the former retail shopping district.

Manning & Trunk and M. & L. Hess, Inc., negotiated the lease, which is for a long term, at an aggregate rental of about $50,000. Montgomery Ward & Co. will occupy the entire building under lease from the Astor estate, and will occupy the upper floors for their mail order business. The property forms the southerly part of the old Simpson-Crawford department store, and extensive alterations, now under way, will be completed about Jan. 1.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for the estate of C. W. Smith the building at 84 Lexington Avenue to Lin Fong & Co. for a long term of years, for Japan and China ware and silks; also sub-leased for five years the basement store at 39 Broad Street for the Exchange Buffet Corporation to S. Rovinsky & Co., furniture dealers.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., leased for the Kohns Estate 23 West Fifty-sixth Street to R. T. Hutchinson for a term of years. Mr. Hutchinson will use the premises for business purposes.

To Move from Oklahoma.

George Neiman rented to F. Julius Fohs, a well-known oil land geologist of Oklahoma, a large apartment at 103 East Eighty-fourth Street, through Pease & Elliman. Mr. Fohs is bringing his family to New York from Oklahoma.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

William Kirkbride has taken title to the Gustavus Court Apartments at 834 and 836 Riverside Drive, sold recently by Nehring Brothers.

Blakeman Q. Meyer has opened a branch office in the Warner Building at Rye, N. Y., for the transaction of a general real estate business.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company, at a meeting yesterday of its Board of Directors, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1918, to stockholders of record on Dec. 21, 1917.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 98.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2 x irregular, six-story Red House apartment house; Republic Realty Co. against Ernest Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $163,334.79; taxes, &c., $4,216.45; adjourned to Dec. 18.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison Av, 1,720, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x85.11, seven-story Lauriston apartment house; Realty Co. of America against Jacob Amsheimer et al.; B. G. Paskus, attorney; due, $77,074.28; taxes, &c., $2,575; to the plaintiff for $239,579.

By Henry Brady.

Chrystie St, 228, e s, 90.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75, six-story tenement and store; A. D. Weekes and another, exrs., against C. I. Building Corp. et al.; Arthur Sutherland, attorney; due, $21,875.34; taxes, &c., $550; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

29th St, 111-13 West, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 41.8x78.11x irregular, three and two-story buildings; E. D. Ellis against Annie Hennessy et al.; G. W. Ellis, attorney; due $38,300.88; taxes, &c., $526.74; to the plaintiff for $52,379.

AT 5,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Home St, s s, 110.2 ft e of Union Av, 113.1x110.8x irregular, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Enalgn Improvement Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $10,843.75; taxes, &c., $323.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Forest Av, n s, 83.4 ft e of 158th St, 16.8x75; two-story dwelling; E. C. Christie against C. W. Callahan et al.; McLoughlin & S., attorneys; due, $4,072.60; taxes, &c., $450; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

Washington Av, 1,000, e s, 30 ft s of 172d St, 40x100, five-story flat; American Tax Lien Co. against Harrisetta Holding Co. et al.; Charles Miller, attorney; due, $3,584.83; taxes, &c., $1,842.44; to Isabella Heimath for $36,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Trinity Av, 705-715, e s, 200 ft s of 176th St, 100x86.9, five three-story dwellings; City Real Estate Co. against Patrick McKenna et al.; five actions; Harold Swain, attorney; due against each house, $6,520, and taxes, &c., $1,135; to E. Jackson for $6,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Freeman St, 809-11, s s, 158.8 ft w of Union Av, 60x90, five-story apartment house; Magdalena Siemon against Marguerite Hardy et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $8,946.24; taxes, &c., $304.40; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By James J. Donovan.

McGraw Av, s s, 150 ft e of Storrow Av, 25x82.5x irregular; M. D. Nesmith against Bertha Kanarek et al.; Grant Squires, attorney; due, $1,201.74; taxes, &c., $191; to the plaintiff for $1,125.

Beaumont Av, 2,316, e s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 115x100, two-story dwelling and vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Finance Operating Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $8,841.41; taxes, &c., $480.22; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, w s, 81.7 ft s of 186th St, for a one-story garage, 100x100.11; H. S. and D. Hardn, 54 West 45th St, owners; Harde & Hasselman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $5 000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

107th St, 112 to 122 West, to a seven-story storage and garage; Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc., 526 West 26th St, owner; Wortman & Braun, 11 East 28th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

Water St, 59 and 60, to a seven-story office building; W. R. Grace & Co., 7 Hanover Square, owners; J. W. O'Connor, 3 West 29th St, architects; cost, $250,000.

42d St, 119 West and 43d St, 118 and 120 West, to a four and six story offices, restaurant, &c.; G. Ely and others, Ridgewood, N. J., owners; H. Rossell, 32 Cooper Square, architects; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 89th St, 22x80; Bernard McGreery to Jno. McDonough, 87 West 100d St, mtg $57,500, Nov. 26.

BROADWAY, 630, e s, 116.3 ft s of Bond St, 29x130 to w s of Cross lane and with a. t. to lane; Hamilton Fish et al., Directors and trustees of Hamilton Fish Corpn., in dissolution, to Henry W. Berg, 245 7th St, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$53,500

GOERCK ST, 23, w s, 25 ft n of Broome St, 25x75; Benj. J. Well to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 10; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.

HUDSON ST, s s, 42 ft e of Dominick St, 21x70; Minnie K. Madden and another, executors, to Benj. B. Davis, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 71st St, Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 35th St, 49.4x100; Olds Holding Corporation to Barstun Realty Co., 395 4th Av, mtg $150,000, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 186-188, s s, 183.4 ft w of Rutgers St, 42.6x100; Samuel Well et al., executors, to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, ½ part, all liens; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, ½ part, Dec. 10, b. and s., all liens; attorneys same.....$100

ORCHARD ST, 25, w s, 26x79; Abr. Zubrinsky to Morris Harrison, 1,404 Seabury Place, Bronx, all liens, Dec. 8.....$100

SANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 e of Lewis St, 22x75; Jas. C. Gulick to Clarence H. Fay, 45 West 11th St, ¼ part, Sept. 15; attorney, Jno. J. Lawrance, 2 Rector St.....$1

SAINTON ST, 318, n s, 75 e of Lenox St, 24.5x75; Benj. J. Well to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 10; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.$100

WATER ST, 157 and 159, s e corner of Pletcher St, 40.3x61.9x40.2x50.6; William Kent and another, trustees, to Emma M. Gibson, 625 East 32d St, Brooklyn, mtg $24,000, Oct. 5; attorneys, Cadwalader, W & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Emma M. Gibson to Smith Valley Realty Corporation, 17 Cedar St, mtg $24,000, Dec. 10; attorneys, same.....$100

5TH AV, n e corner of 86th St, 50x100, interior strip, begins 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St, runs s 9.11x n w 2.9x n 8.9x e 2.8 to beginning; Morgan F. Plant to Mae Cadwell Plant, Groton, Conn., Dec. 10; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..$100

6TH ST, 224 and 226, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 50x97; Charles Rubinger to Millie Siegal, 144 West 117th St, all liens, Dec. 1; attorney, J. L. Buttenwieser, 220 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 2,308, e s, 62.5 ft s of 126th St, 37.5x99.11; Minnie Tolleris to Louis Molowitz, 530 West 143d St, mtg $30,000, all liens, Oct. 27; attorney, Abr. Ablowitz, 261 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, 628 East, s s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Leopold Harris to Sadie Harris, 317 East 13th St, an undivided interest; all title, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Paul Gross, 302 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, 317 East, n s, 217 ft e of 2d Av, 23x103; Leopold Harris to Sadie Harris, 317 East 13th St, Dec. 4; attorney, Paul Gross, 302 Broadway.....$1

26TH ST, 213 East, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 23x97.8; William C. and Flora E. Hagen to Emily S., Mary L., Julia M., and Dorothy Hagen, 140 Herkimer St, Brooklyn, a. t. quitclaim, Dec. 8; attorney, N. H. Pinto, 2 Rector St.....$100

77TH ST, 241 East, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Jessie Maier to Hampton Suffolk Corpn., 256 Broadway, mtg $14,000, all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, B. Blumenthal, 261 Broadway.....$1

93TH ST, 70 West, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James J. Feel to Mary E. Feel, 308 West 26th St, mtg $15,1917, Oct. 9; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

FOREST AV, s e corner of 156th St, runs s 70 ft 1 in s e to Westchester Av x n e 222.6 to 156th St and w 150.8; Basch Realty Co., Inc., to C. J. B. Realty Co., 67 7th Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $110,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Samuel F. Leber, 500 Broad St, Newark, N. J.....$100

GLEASON AV, 2,341, n s; Frank Gass, Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $4,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$100

GLEASON AV, 2,343, n s, 25x108; same to same, mtg $4,000, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$100

JEROME AV, n e corner 170th St, 100x113.1; Sardis Realty Corporation to Rahway Land Improvement Co., Inc., 302 Broadway, mtg $50,000, Oct. 23; attorney, Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St.....$1

LOTS 524 to 535, 536 to 546, 548 to 552, 555 to 558, and Letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, and Y, map of Unionport; Juliet Eaton to L. Napoleon Levy, 19 West 72d St, Sept. 1; attorney, L. N. Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

LOT 91, Block 3,377, tax map; Dominic L. O'Reilly, referee, to City of New York, Dec. 8; attorney, Corporation Counsel.....$250

TELLER AV, w s, 688.2 ft n e of 169th St, 58.4x84.5x44x93.10; Nathan Aschner, executor, to Rime Building Co., Inc., 148th St and 3d Av, mtg $1,800, Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,100

WHITLOCK AV, n w corner Barretto St, 36x100; Louis F. Rebari, referee, to Nellie M. Tully, 1,106 College Av, Dec. 6; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.....$2,500

WEEKS ST, w s, in div line of Lots 13 and 14, map of Mount Hope, 25x100; William J. Kleinkauf et al. to Christine Kleinkauf, 1,761 Weeks Av, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 50 AND 52; David S. Greenberg against Atlantic Garden Realty Corp., owner; Feliciano Acierno and Marie Acierno, contractors.....$886.60

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 70th St, 25x75; L. Wiederman Iron Works, Inc., against Thomas E. Fitzgerald, owner; Sam Palsky, contractor.....$363.91

43D ST, 240 to 248 WEST; S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., against Selwyn Realty Corp., owners; Jeromel Realty and Construction Co., contractor.....$390

45TH ST, 240 to 248 WEST; Marcus Contracting Co., Inc., against Selwyn Realty Corp., owner; Jeromel Realty Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$2,498.75

46TH ST, 12 AND 14 WEST; Charles J. Adams & Sons, Inc., against Michael C. Bouvier, owner; D. A. Calhoun & Co., contractor.....$85

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GRAMERCY PARK, s w corner of 21st St; Edwards Electrical Construction Co. et al; against Estate of Harriet S. Merrill et al, Dec. 1, 1917, by bond.....$783

LEXINGTON AV, 163; Alma Olson against Stephen H. Jackson, et al, Oct. 1, 1917..$775

3D AV, 2,922; National Iron Works against Wilhelmina L. Schneider, et al; Oct. 26, 1917.....$192

5TH, 150; Keasbey & Mattison Co., against Methodist Book Concern, et al, Nov. 29, 1916, cancelled.....$262.84

50TH ST, 12 WEST; F. M. Gabler, Inc., against Columbia University et al, Oct. 25, 1917.....$177.25

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SEABREEZE, FLORIDA
On the Famous "East Coast."
For information apply
C. J. Root, 1,180 Broadway, New York.

1 West 67th St.

At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Seeker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone * Columbus 4204.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

TO-DAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Investors' Opportunity.

85 EAST 10TH ST.,

156.4 Feet East of Fourth Ave.

The six-story brick modern business building, with store; elevator, steam heat; fully rented. Size of lot 25x94.7.

WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys, 203 Broadway

Maps, &c., with Attorneys or at Auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

PALM BEACH
and all **Florida Resorts**
Cottages for Rent
LADD & NICHOLS, *Real Estate*
GREENWICH, CONN.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET.

Remodelled Private Residence.

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated.

BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.

Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BRO

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Going South, sublet four-room housekeeping apartment; unusually attractive furnishings; $175-$250 monthly, according lease. Call afternoons, Apt. 4-I. Telephone Circle 1456.

97TH, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath, grand piano, $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsome elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d Street.

56TH ST., 103 WEST.—Sublet at sacrifice my modern 3-room apartment; city steam unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 West 58th.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet.

90TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

76TH, 345 WEST.—Desirable apartment, 6 rooms, southern exposure, attractively furnished, $110; unfurnished, $70; references required. Apt. 3B. Telephone Columbus 2223.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Small 3-room suite, $65; steam; large parlor studio, 2 bedrooms, bath, electric kitchen, piano, $175.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Two large, light, warm rooms, kitchenette; all improvements; private.

60TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; High-class house; open fireplaces; $250 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

67TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house; entire floor; beautiful, large, two, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; service; $100-$110.

90th, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

81ST AND BROADWAY, (The De Sola.)—Most desirable apartment, 5 rooms, bath; southern exposure; $225 monthly; less for long lease. Apt. 35. Private phone, Riverside 8417.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern apartment, 5 rooms, bath; very select house, near subway, all surface cars; long, short lease; satisfactory rentals. Apt. 1B.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—High class three rooms; block subway express; $75.

163D ST.—Subway express; high-class house; spotless large kitchen, enormous dining room; both southern exposure; 2 bedrooms; parquet floors; all steam heated; use of bath; gas supplied; $47 per month; references. Phone 4845 Riverside, Apartment 22.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two, and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

113TH.—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 6th floor, four months, longer. Vanderbilt 1451.

148TH, 356 WEST, (Apt. 3W.)—Ideal corner apartment, 7 rooms; bath; with or lease to adults; references exchanged.

A MAGNIFICENT three-room corner apartment to sublet; red and cream, mahogany furniture, open fireplaces; maid's service and linen. Manager, Hotel Chelsea, 2700 Chelsea.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 96th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath; 1 block from 103d subway; west of Broadway. Phone Academy 6201.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d, Columbus 836.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 25 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 2084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, at Broadway, (2d floor.)

BARGAIN; must leave for Washington; 10 rooms and 3 baths, expensively furnished; rent $350 per month. Telephone 9010 Columbus.

CALL AND LOOK over my list of particularly well furnished, modern elevator apartments, 3 to 7 rooms; 6 months or longer; immediate possession; below and above 86th. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3223 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 285, (Apt. 3 north.) Furnished or unfurnished apartment to sublet; 9 rooms and 3 baths; thoroughly modern; luxuriously furnished. Riverside 862.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Sublet handsomely furnished six rooms, bath; grand piano; immediate possession. Coyle, telephone 7300 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 55.—Refined furnished apartment; immediately; 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths. Columbus 3541. Apt. 2.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424. — Well furnished 8-room apartment. Dec. 18 to Feb. 15; sun, lines, piano, victrola; elevator; 125 month. Wing, River. 480.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST 70S.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Eight rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished, southern exposure, overlooking Central Park; in the Nineties; modern building; immediate occupancy, five months or longer; $160 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

For rent 3 months from Jan. 1, beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, 4 rooms outside, overlooking Hudson; furnishings include piano, silver and linen; rent, $125 a month. Write Apartment 6E, 3,647 Broadway, or telephone Audubon 8110.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Complete hotel service. Transiently or by year. Restaurant, Service Table d'Hote & la Carte. Convenient to "L," subway & surface lines.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

214 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, corner apartment; immediate possession. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sunny exposure, all outside, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $250. Morningside 4457.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and service lavatory; high-class. Manager.

SUITE of large, airy studios, private bath, suitable to let for use as residence for young men or women employed during day; strict references required. Apply Suite 839 Carnegie Hall.

TWO FLOORS, private residence, beautifully furnished, West Nineties; near park; nothing obstructing light and air; one floor has sitting room front, bedroom back, private bath; other floor has two bedrooms, two baths, electricity. Phone Riverside 5418.

Brooklyn.

TWO outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; maid service; two minutes from Borough Hall subway; $60. N 107 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—A two-room and bath apartment, $40; new, modern; maid service included. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone 1100 Murray Hill.

86TH ST., 140-142 EAST, (Gramercy Park Section.) — Housekeeping apartments, 7 rooms and bath, $900. Apply to W.M. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 6709 John.

57TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large two to five rooms, bath; only $540 to $780.

55TH, 11 EAST.—Opposite St. Regis, bachelor apartment; exceptionally large, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references; $1,500.

86TH, 109-111 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; near Park Av.; all improvements; elevator and maid service; $60-$80.

52D, 67 EAST.—Seven rooms; private house; latest improvements; moderate.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Apartment facing Washington Square Park; all improvements; low rent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH, 12 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; unusually attractive; private house.

8TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 254 WEST. — Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 8 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms $2,030. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

90TH, 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, extension, bath; permanent tenant, quiet tastes, desired.

94TH, 152 WEST.—High-class two-room suite; all improvements, plenty heat; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

41 WEST 82D ST.
Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
New fireproof building.
Southern exposure.
Apply on premises.

340 WEST 56TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $9.0 TO $1,000.

111TH, 518 WEST.—Six beautiful rooms, newly decorated, new, modern building, $900; superintendent on premises; one block subway.

113TH ST., 542 WEST.—Two and three large rooms; every known improvement.

172D ST., WEST.—To sublet, sunny 5-room apartment, 2d floor, well heated; $60. Mrs. Block, Audubon 3476.

A BEAUTIFUL STUDIO, bedroom and bath; northern light; size studio, 25 feet by 28 feet. Hotel Chelsea, 2700 Chelsea. Manager.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 2084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 100TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Two rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; seen appreciated; $600 per year. A. J. Odell. 5400 Audubon.

THE CLEBURNE.
924 WEST END AV., Corner 105th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 8 rooms, 3 baths.
One 10 rooms, 3 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
158 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

Brooklyn.

STERLING PLACE, 703.—Five rooms; bath, steam heat; parquet floors; $38. Prospect 3371R.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RUSSIAN LADY, wife of British officer, would like to find a single, middle-aged gentlewoman, having well-furnished housekeeping apartment, in which she wishes to occupy sitting room, large bedroom, with bath, and room for her own maid, below 60th; will share expense. E. C., 130 Times.

HAVE desirable tenant, 4 to 6 rooms, modern elevator apartment, $125-$150; immediate possession. Martin Agency, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

WANTED.—Single skylight studio; elevator, fireproof building, between 40th and 60th, east of 5th Av.; furnished or unfurnished. Spring 239. L 87 Times.

Furnished apartment three or four rooms, with bath, kitchenette or cafe service; fireproof elevator building; near centre of city. N 79 Times.

L'ST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT in large demand; select clientele, Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Require six, seven rooms, 2 baths, below 90's, east, west, 3, 4 months; about $275. "Fielding," 174 Times.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8822.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

WANTED. — FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, MANHATTAN, WEST SIDE; TWO AND A HALF OR FREE MONTHS' POSSESSION; RENT NOT TO EXCEED $55. Z 210 TIMES ANNEX.

UNFURNISHED apartment wanted, five rooms, all improvements, west side; $50. E. W. Whitaker, 317 West 93d.

Eight large, light rooms; all improvements; near subway; $60-$75. Madison Square 6713.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant dinners, $15 weekly; front room; with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, attractive, newly furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; "apartments."

37TH, 25 EAST, (Murray Hill 931.)—Unfurnished, $45; running water; four southern windows, kitchenette privileges; will furnish; smaller room, $20.

53D, 59 EAST.—2 medium connecting rooms, electricity, heat, suitable 2 gentlemen; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

57TH, 23 EAST—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

63D, 31 EAST.—Desirable neighborhood; private house; comfortable hall room; $5.50 weekly; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV. 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

11TH, 227 WEST.—Sunshiny, quiet, single room, well heated; daintily apartment; view, home privileges; hot water always, evenings. Henry.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH ST., 312 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; quiet home; every convenience.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Furnished, one room, with shower and lavatory; suitable for man.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; phone, electricity, steam heat.

55TH ST. — Englishwoman having modern corner elevator apartment will let large, comfortable room; southern exposure. Dodsworth, 350 Central Park West.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

58TH 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1849 Plaza.

68TH, 105 WEST. — Sunny single, double rooms; private entrance. One flight. Call evenings.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small; private house; homelike surroundings.

69TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private baths, electricity.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity, kitchenette.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites, with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST. — Artistically furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; meals; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 218 WEST. — Refined, cozy, large rooms; French family.

70TH, 60 WEST.—Neatly furnished, warm room, conveniences, also skylight.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows front and southerly exposed room, second floor, private house. Telephone 3740 Columbus.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; single room; running water; electricity; breakfast; references; gentlemen preferred.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, private bath; near subway; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

74TH, 111 WEST.—One large room, one medium; heat, running water, electricity.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 54 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; room with kitchenette, electricity. 8265 Columbus.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; references.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, heated, southern exposure, dressing room, running water, electricity.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike, large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH ST., 315 WEST.—Front and back parlor to let; one flight; beautifully furnished; piano; also large front, sunny room; southern exposure; private bath; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting; bath; single, en suite.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, adjoining bath; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, back, sunny rooms, baths, electricity, steam.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath, steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large room; private bath; well heated; near "L."

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small front room, second floor.

82D, 54 WEST.—Second floor front, bath; kitchenette; other rooms; best references.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Desirable room, near bath; private apartment; $1.50; references. Oaks.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small, sunny; running water, electricity; references.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, single or en suite. Ross.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large and small rooms; modern elevator apartment. Mash.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 303 West 78th.

88TH, 110 WEST. — Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droocam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwelling; beautiful rooms, moderate prices.

88TH ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor; two large rooms; single, en suite; references.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms, for gentlemen, convenient, moderate, breakfast optional.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower, twin beds; southern exposure; reasonable.

93D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen; phone; private family.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; every convenience. Riverside 8695.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Steam-heated rooms; private house; continuous hot water.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Large room, 3 windows; southern exposure.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Bright, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; elevator. 6B.

101ST ST., 309 WEST (Apt. 3.—Two sunny, connecting rooms; attractive home; every convenience; gentlemen, couple. Phone River 5040.

102D, 1 WEST. — Attractive single or two rooms; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Wright.

103D, 303 WEST.—Two rooms, newly furnished, all conveniences, in private home; references.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; convenient for two; next to bath; elevator apartment; French family. Apartment 35, Ducolomb.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—High-class, modern apartment; large outside room; lavatory; private bath; exceptional accommodations; references. Phone Academy 3238.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Lady, mostly alone, will rent unusually attractive room to lady or couple. Inquire elevator man.

112TH, 542 WEST, (4B.)—Well furnished medium room, private bath; gentleman. 3724 Cathedral.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; small room, running water. Apt. 41.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Front room, prettily furnished, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

122D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; reference.

123D, 300 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, business man, woman; good, convenient location.

140TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 12.)—Bright, airy room; running water; kitchen privileges; quiet, refined family. Audubon 3300.

141ST ST., (3,456 Broadway.)—Apartment 12 comfortable rooms; private family; all conveniences.

142D, 603 WEST.—Room, with shower bath; elevator; subway, buses. Scott.

152D, 598 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; private house; telephone.

A RESIDENCE in private home is offered to paying guests, single gentlemen; attractively furnished rooms, shower baths; West 70s, near Subway and elevated; references exchanged. Address N 101 Times.

BROADWAY, (near 108th.)—Attractive outside room; cultivated home; gentleman. Phone 2 Academy.

BROADWAY, 2,880 (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3,903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CALL RIVERSIDE 902.
Homelike, sunny room; southern exposure; private bath; in exclusive family occupying own house; close to 103d Subway; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 353, (90th.)—Beautiful suites, overlooking Park; also single rooms.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Splendid front parlor; pleasant connecting bedrooms; all conveniences. Apartment 23.

FRONT parlor and connecting bedroom, high class house; steam heat; 103d St. subway express one block; references. For appointment phone 4845 Riverside, apartment 22.

IN THE WEST 70S, with English family, beautiful, large rooms, private baths, with or without kitchenettes; references exchanged. L 71 Times.

LARGE ROOM, with private bath; also two large single rooms, in exclusive neighborhood; privacy and elegance; refined gentlemen only; references required; breakfast if desired. Address M. F., Box C 247 Times Downtown.

LARGE, light room, family apartment; no other roomers; suitable business man or woman; Central Park West, near 105th. Phone, Academy 3113.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50 (Apt. 4.)—Elegantly furnished large room, elevator house, with family of two; breakfast if wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910 (Corner 162d.)—Attractively furnished large room, overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7 F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Comfortable suite; also single room; all facing river; private house. Tel. 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large room, with bath; single room; newly furnished; private. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (Near 79th St.)—Attractive room; electricity; steam; bachelor apartment. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

WEST END AV., 680.—Would give room free to refined girl student who would be in four or five evenings a week, share room with five-year-old child; references required. 5696 Riverside. Pollok.

WEST END AV., 758, (corner 97th.)—Extra large front room, comfortably furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; in modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

WEST END AV., 911.—Medium-sized room; electric light, telephone.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity; business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Tel. 398 Prospect.

New Jersey.

GENTLEMAN, seeking private home, will be received in family of two; exclusive section of Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. V 186 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants furnished room and bath with private family, board inclusive; district, Riverside Drive, between 72d and 110th Sts. Z 243 Times Annex.

AMERICAN bachelor wants room in elevator apartment, centrally located; subway, elevated; no other roomers; refinement essential. H 6 Times.

Gentleman wants room, conveniences; strictly private family; moderate; west side. V 180 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; excellent meals served; refined surroundings.

86TH, 14 EAST.—Double room; two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; also single room; references.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, southern exposure, private bath; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double room; bath adjoining; excellent meals; price reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accommodation; steam, electricity; modern furnished double room; private bath; best home table; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 414-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, warm second-floor room; electricity; homelike surroundings; reference.

82D, (124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable small room, adjoining bath, with board.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Few homelike rooms; also back parlor; excellent cooking; conveniences; references.

86TH, 114 WEST. — Very attractive small rooms; southern exposure; running water.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; excellent table; business people; modern conveniences.

96TH, 62 WEST.—Room; steam, electricity, private bath; Vienna cooking; Jewish family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms for every convenience; excellent tables; moderate terms.

108TH, 329 WEST.—This is no boarding house, nor hotel, but a palatial residence, converted into a high-class pension; rooms with, without private bath, or en suite; cuisine, service, homelike; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; conveniences. Audubon 4930.

144TH, 520 WEST.—Luxurious apartment; board two; handsome room; running water; $18; sumptuous.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 110th.—Attractive room for couple appreciating high-class surroundings with best of home cooking. Telephone Morningside 6600, Apt. 3-N.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, facing park; private bath; table guests.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished rooms, private bath; also suite; references; table guests; near all transportation.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Fine house just opened; every modern convenience; six baths; well heated; excellent cooking.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEWOMAN wishes, Jan. 1, living accommodations and meals, house with elevator, 40th to 80th Sts.; might share apartment; particulars and price. Z 237 Times Annex.

YOUNG Jewish couple, with two daughters, 10 and 12 years, desire large room and board, near 116th St. and Lenox Av.; private family preferred. Phone Morningside 2364.

Gentleman wishes room and board with private family; above 59th. H 118 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICKs, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 little six Sedan; perfect condition; good tires; price $1,000. L 98 Times.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN,
seven passenger full four door; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 TOWN LANDAULET,
used very little, seven passenger, like new; color Brewster green; light upholstery; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 8, TOWN CAR, $1,250.
Beautiful limousine; commodious body; seating five inside; cost $3,500; ready instant service; used privately. HOLMES, 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET,
seven-passenger; color, Cadillac blue; very handsome; condition guaranteed; many extras; cost over $4,000 new. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th, Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR,
seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. W. Trock, 413 West 55th. Telephone 2893 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA COUPE, BEAUTIFUL CAR, JUST LIKE NEW, AT A BARGAIN. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, like new; your car traded in. Phone 1391 Main.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS Cabriolet; inclosed body; six-cylinder; beautifully finished; almost new; lady's car; leather upholstered; $575. Bryant 3112. H. R. Ebenstein.

CHALMERS COUPELET.
As good as new; electric equipped; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

CHALMERS limousine, late model; cannot tell from new; many extras; $800. Flat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

COUPE 4 passenger; new paint; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. (Bedford 8800.) Open evenings.

FIAT 30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT 1915, 35 horse power town car; first-class condition; price reasonable. Flat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FORD 1917 1½-ton truck, closed body, with extension, $650. Call 1-5, L. R., 80 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; like new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE, 1915.—Will sacrifice. 2 Columbus Circle.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Practically brand-new; latest model; guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landaubrougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER ROADSTER, $1,750.
As good as new; every equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MERCER 1914 racebout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

**MERCEDES TOURING

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line
Telephone Bryant 1000	
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	40c
Farms	50c
For Sale	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	30c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	50c
Situations Wanted	40c

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER wanted for elderly lady; must be refined, able to read aloud well, familiar with practical nursing, willing to travel; state experience, references; salary required. N 73 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR WANTED. GOOD SALARY. S 812 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COOK—In small family in Hastings-on-Hudson; easy, comfortable position, with good pay to competent person. Wilson, 85 Summit Driveway, Phone Hastings 1011.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER. Experienced; familiar with office details; conscientious, dependable; $16 to $18; permanent. Apply by letter. Combusto Devices Corp., 250 West 54th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS. Experienced; $14; steady employment. Charles D. Jaffee & Co., 906 Broadway.

GIRLS.—LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BRIGHT YOUNG GIRLS IN ORDER DEPT. FIGURING AND TYPING; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. L 95 TIMES.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and stock work; experience unnecessary. Belias, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL.—Wanted, at once, for general housework, plain cooking; good wages. 191 N. Ocean Av., Patchogue, L. I.

GIRLS wanted by American Bank Note at their plant at Garrison Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx.

GIRL for newspaper office; willing to learn; salary $6. Office 208, 320 5th Av.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., 125TH ST., WEST, require EXPERIENCED CASHIERS. Apply General Office, 4th floor, or by letter.

KEY PUNCH OPERATORS wanted, female, expert with Hollerith; good wages. Apply to Mr. Arguelles, Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, Shooters Island; Mariners Harbor, S. I.

NURSE AND NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent, experienced nursery governess, in Protestant family, over boy 3½ years old; must be refined, neat, kind; good disciplinarian, thoroughly understand physical care; speak English and French fluently; wages, $35 to $40; best of references required. Phone Plaza 848.

NURSE.—Competent nurse for two children, ages 1 and 4 years. Apply Thursday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Mrs. L. J. Tompkins, 55 Central Park West.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with some knowledge of stenography and ability to talk over the telephone, wanted for real estate office; salary to start $50 per month, with good chance for advancement. Only replies stating references will be considered. Address E. B., Box 135 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat and refined; must be experienced typist; good prospects for advancement; salary $12; state age and experience. L 214 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. Young girl as general office assistant; must be quick and accurate; knowledge of switchboard preferred. L 88 Times.

OPERATORS wanted on sailor blouses; good pay. M. Stimes, 3 Prospect St., Maspeth, L. I.

SALESLADY.—Exceptional chance; high-class, dignified holiday proposition for smart, refined girl or woman; experience not necessary; commission; $30-$60 weekly easily made; big future; work full or part time. Room 1612, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADY, to sell an article universally used; those having experience in selling stationery to banks preferred; salary and commission. N 114 Times.

SALESLADIES, $7 and upward, according to sales. Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.
We require experienced saleswomen for
ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Also girls for bargain tables; congenial surroundings and permanent positions to those that qualify.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity to secure permanent position in office of large steel manufacturers; congenial surroundings and a future for bright, sensible American with ability. C 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
for a rapidly growing publishing house, a thoroughly capable girl will find this position a desirable one, with plenty of advancement ahead; salary $15. Call for interview. R. W. Lockwood, 443 4th Av. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, in office of manufacturers and importers; must be experienced, well educated and have good references. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. L 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opportunity for experienced young lady; give full particulars, salary, experience, &c. C 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for advertising department of weekly newspaper; salary $15; give reference and experience. P. O. Box 808, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, experienced on Smith Premier typewriter; engineering experience required. Call Wednesday, Room 803, 140 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, reliable and competent stenographer; permanent position; salary $10 to start. N 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; fine opportunity; advancement. Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; salary $12 weekly. Call Room 412, 105 West 40th, between 9 and 12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately; well-experienced, high-grade girl with executive ability. Call Room 1880, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, very capable; stock and suit experience; good pay. L 50 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, BETWEEN 17 AND 20 YEARS, EXPERIENCED ON MONITOR BOARD; MUST HAVE PLEASING VOICE. S. K. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 28 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4830, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, experienced, of typewriting and Gregg, for evening school, three nights weekly. Brooklyn School, X 374 Times Annex.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR GIRLS AS CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPERS, BILLING CLERKS, DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

An educational and business organisation with offices in the neighborhood of Madison Square, employing a large number of clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and bookkeepers, desires to maintain a registry for its own use of unusually efficient, reliable, and meritorious YOUNG LADIES who desire to work under attractive conditions, with plenty of light, air, and wholesome surroundings.

Office hours from 9 to 4:30, with a half-holiday on Saturday.

Salaries from $30 to $100 a month, according to ability and experience.

APPLY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES WITH PENMEN, EXPERIENCED BILLING CLERKS, AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

Applications should state experience and qualifications fully, particulars, descriptive of the applicant and her ability and education. Z 949 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

USHERS wanted, first class, experienced; apply with reference; salary $8 per week. Savoy Theatre, 34th St., west of Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES.—Ten neat and bright young ladies, between 21 and 35 years of age as city saleswomen to call on dry goods dealers; attractive commission proposition with credit on all business from allotted territory; previous sales experience not necessary if you have an abundance of determination; apply with references and full information, as to age, ability, &c., to L 85 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN
TO ASSIST IN SUPERVISING
ADDRESSOGRAPH DEPARTMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE. APPLY
BOX N 121 TIMES.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to take charge of small department doing circularizing work for Protestant organization; salary $12. Z 247 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising, $22-$30; brokerage, $75 monthly; engineering, Garden City, $20; insurance, $15; commercial, $12; beginners, $8.

Typist, $12; billing clerks, Underwood operators, $14; Brooklyn, $12.

Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $18; dictaphone operator, $15.

Cashier, $12; Elliott Fisher, $14; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Code, clerk, exp., Peru; college girl clerks; dictaphone operators; typists, $18; stenographers, we have more positions than we can fill at $25 to $12; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS.—MANY GOOD POSITIONS OPEN; SALARIES, $12, $15, $18. ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 NASSAU ST., ROOM 513.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Five, $15-$18; several, $12-$8; bookkeepers, stenographers, typists; several, law; free registration. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Stenographers, $9-$20, Americans; dictaphone, typists; others. Brody Agency, 220 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25; bookkeeper-stenographers, $20; stenographers, $18; (Elliott); (Dictaphone). Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Ledger clerks, (4,) trial balance, hrs. 8-5, $20; Stenographer, young, $16. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2260.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.), the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Mesarvey, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 97 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
CHINA DEPARTMENT.

We require for our China reserve stock room a thoroughly experienced stock man with a complete knowledge of china and glassware. Apply Superintendent.

ALSO
WAGON HELPERS.

We require several helpers for our delivery wagons. Apply Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has a vacancy requiring a bright, industrious boy to start at the bottom; salary, $225 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the needs of the business. L 211 Times Downtown.

BOY to assist at cleaning office, to receive customers and others, and to go on errands; must be clean and neat and come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, previous employment, and salary expected. L 99 Times.

BOY.—BRIGHT BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, N 96 TIMES.

BOY about 16 or 17 years of age for large insurance office; must have good education; salary $8 week to start. In reply state age, religion, and education. C 282 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A large corporation desires bright boy for supply department; good surroundings and advancement. R. N. P. O. Box 70, Station D, New York City.

BOY about 16 years of age, in office of mercantile house. Apply in person with sample of handwriting, after 10 A. M., 80 Beekman St.

BOY who can operate typewriter and do general work; must come well recommended; $10 per week. L 218 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17, (American,) in office of a fire insurance company. Address, stating salary, C 274 Times Downtown.

BOY for packing shipments and to learn electrical repair work on automobiles. 123 West 51st St. N 90 Times.

BOY, Intelligent, in large insurance brokerage office. D. T., Box L 215 Times Downtown.

BOY—General office work; salary, $9 per week. W. K., Times Harlem.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man wanted in large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. Write, stating age, salary expected, and experience. Box 407 Times Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

BUYER.—W. M. WHITNEY & CO., AL-BANY, N. Y., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-CLASS MAN TO BUY READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS AND FURS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 234 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERK.—With some knowledge of accountancy; position permanent with large corporation; duties are pleasant and excellent chance for advancement is offered to the right person; high school education preferred; must be U. S. citizen, exempt from conscription; give age, experience, and salary desired. C 266 Times Downtown.

CLERK, junior, for wholesale clothing house; good penman. Write Fechter, 753 Broadway.

COLLECTOR.—We have a vacancy in our collection department for a bright young man between ages of 25 and 30, as a collector; must know the streets of Manhattan and Bronx, and come well recommended; salary to start, $2.25 a day and commission. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 901, 3 West 29th St.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, possessing executive ability and initiative, to take entire charge of retail credits and collections in New York City and vicinity; salary $1,500, with opportunity for advancement; give age, experience in detail and references in first letter. Applications will be treated confidentially. Apply G 424 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on ladies' and misses' coats; excellent opportunity for good man to go into business; only those who have been working on a better line need reply. H 172 Times.

DESIGNER Wanted.—Experienced, for junior and misses' coats, with reliable firm. N 97 Times.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GOOD ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN—TOOL.
First-class tool designer on small tools for work of an interchangeable nature.
First-class checker on small tool work; steady positions; 44 hour week.
Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted (2) mechanical, for work. Mail details, experience, and salary to Himoff Machine Co., 45 Mill St., Astoria, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced, to act as checker on instrument work; salary $25 per week. T 270 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, capable, all-round man, for builder's office. 433 East 74th St.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Everson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man for neat tracing of fine machine details. Call Room 2605, 120 Broadway.

DYE FOREMAN wanted, high grade, with old concern; first-class opportunity for good man. Z 241 Times Annex.

ELECTRICIAN.—Expert; must be licensed; good opportunity for first-class man. Z 228 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK.—One experienced in charging underwear and hosiery; references. N 110 Times.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICIANS.

MEN EXPERIENCED IN ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING TELEPHONES AND OTHER SMALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN CONSIDERED. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

ERRAND BOY wanted; $30 per month. Rectfield Advertising Agency, Inc., 34 West 33d St.

FIREMAN.—Good man wanted by automobile concern; good pay. Z 260 Times Annex.

HEAVY HARDWARE.
TOOLS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

HEARN,
14th St., west of 5th Av.,
requires
Tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as
WAGON BOYS.
Good pay, permanent position, quick advancement.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High class man on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometer; steady position and advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUCTOR.—Competent teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand and typewriting; must be well educated, (college graduate preferred,) for evening work; three nights a week in college. Address, with full particulars, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

JANITOR wanted for steam-heated house in the Bronx. Apply between 12 and 1, I. & M. Realty, 183 East 84th.

WATCHMAKER.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require the services of an experienced watchmaker; good position for competent man. Employment Office, seventh floor, open from 8:30 A. M. until 5 P. M.

LABORERS—NATIONAL SULPHUR CO., 624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN, experienced, to roast and take charge of peanut butter plant; night shift; steady work, good pay. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Manufacturing Department, 153 Bay St., Jersey City.

MANAGER wanted for popular priced vaudeville and picture house of large circuit; only those having experience need apply; state age, salary expected, references. Z 239 Times Annex.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 236 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Thoroughly capable men wanted at once with experience in any or all of the following lines: Industrial plant layouts, elevating, conveying and transmission machinery, piping, tank work and power plant construction. Call 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for detailing and assembly drawings; neat lettering desirable. H 170 Times.

METALLURGIST wanted, familiar with heat treatment of carbon and alloy steels, in airplane engine plant. Apply employment department General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17, GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; ALL REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY.
BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING WAGES. A. F., 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; WITH LARGE CONCERN. P. P., 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHARMACIST.
Salary, $600 to $660.
Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and present for inspection their licenses from the N. Y. State Board of Pharmacy. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until Dec. 24, at 4 P. M. For further particulars, see "City Record," or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PORTER.—First class, experienced man; salary $18 weekly. Apply with references immediately. Savoy Theatre, 34th St., west of Broadway.

PORTER wanted; must be reliable; salary $14 weekly. Apply 229 West 43d St., second floor.

PROMINENT OUT-OF-TOWN BANKING INSTITUTION DESIRES THE SERVICES OF YOUNG MAN TO HANDLE ITS TRUST DEPARTMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED; APPLICATION TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIALLY. C 258 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Man who has held similar position and knows the line. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SALESMAN for manufacturing concern, established 16 years; five wire; capable directing, managing other men; initiative; good appearance, personality, fluent conversationalist; broad traveling experience imperative; to call on first-class hotels, wholesale and retail drugs, confectioners' trade; applicants who held similar or assistant's positions in military exempt preferred; salary basis; state age, experience, salary in first letter. Address R. S., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

A corporation doubling sales force wants salesmen of integrity, appearance, and education for permanent work; to men at least 25 years of age, who can qualify, we offer a splendid opportunity; all possible co-operation; commission basis. E. A., 73 Times.

SALESMEN.

Three high-class men wanted by company doing over $18,000,000 annually; our men making from $2500 to $1,500 monthly; permanent increasing income; salary, commission, or both. Call 12 to 2 o'clock. Apply Mr. Hume, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
Men with commercial, mercantile, or specialty sales experience wanted for out-of-town territory selling a nationally known product to business and professional people; opportunity for advancement to men of proven ability; transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON MANUFACTURING TRADE FOR POPULAR-PRICED AND HIGH-CLASS LINE OF RIBBONS; ONE THAT CAN HANDLE THE LARGEST AND MOST REPRESENTATIVE LINES MANUFACTURED; THOSE WITH PAST EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE PREFERRED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. WRITE E. P. R., 1,364 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—A manufacturer of specials in fabric accessories, sporting goods items, school bags, and brief cases, has opening for sideline men travelling in any territory and calling on trade adaptable for any of above mentioned items; straight commission only, but splendid money making opportunity. L 96 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. T 180 Times.

SALESMAN. — YOUNG, ACTIVE SALESMAN; LARGE PERFUMERY HOUSE; NEARBY STATES; AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC, TACTFUL, AND OF PLEASING PERSONALITY; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND INCLUDE REFERENCES. PERFUMERY, 399 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN—Thoroughly experienced in selling family aluminum ware and other household furnishings on installment; we have old established accounts on which we want salesmen to call; salary $18 to start and commission. Reply, stating experience, B. L. 25 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—AN OPENING IS OFFERED ENERGETIC MAN WITH SALESMANSHIP ABILITY; EXPERIENCED STOCK, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE MAN PREFERRED BUT EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS. CALL, ROOM 814, 10 WALL ST.

SALESMEN (3) or Sales Managers of education, having advertising, insurance, or view business men by prearranged appointments after business hours; earnings worthy of best selling talent; commission; state experience, age. V 172 Times.

SALESMAN, now traveling, calling on camp, military, and department stores, sell our canvas leggings, leather puttees, and supplies as side line; immediate deliveries; big commission. Strong Manufacturing Co., 165 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to interest patriotic citizen in a soldier's proposition to be sold in large lots; commission basis only; no advance. Call Room 401, 304 Madison Av., today between 12 and 2.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Young man to sell novelty embroideries to cut up trade on commission basis and small drawing account. Inquire between 4 and 6 P. M., General Lace and Embroidery Co., 404 4th Av.

SALESMAN wanted by the Pine Tree Silk Mills to sell the cutting up trade and kindred lines in New York City. Answer by letter only, 285 4th Av., giving details as to present and past connections; commission.

SALESMAN.—Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, and grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted, (4;) high class; over 21 years; only men of integrity, good education; commission basis; state qualifications fully, giving phone number. L 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling corrugated boxes; salary and commission. Apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 183 Greene St.

SALESMEN wanted; ex-insurance and advertising men preferred; will show you how to earn big money; commission. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' better kind, city and office; salary and commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

SALESMAN.—A few firstclass men sell Cole & Paige automobiles; commission basis. Bedford Av. & Eastern Parkway, Sta.

SALESMAN wanted, for office position; salary and commission basis. L 83 Times.

SALES MANAGER for large mercantile concern doing Government business; must be energetic and resultful, familiar with general merchandise, capable of taking charge of purchases and enlarging of the sales; state details regarding past experience and salary desired. L 91 Times.

SCREW MACHINE operator; first class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Everson St., Brooklyn.

SELECTOR.—Young man thoroughly experienced in the business; good salary. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced, competent shipping clerk to take complete charge and who is thoroughly familiar with the business; good proposition and liberal salary to right man. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 30; must have executive ability, be well recommended, and able to take charge and management of shipping room. Apply by letter only, stating reference. Tepoch, 250 Madison St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SILK BUYER'S ASSISTANT wanted for jobbing trade; also knowledge of all dress fabrics. Address T 277 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN, with experience only, strictly commission basis. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, by large shirt manufacturer; experience in similar line preferred; state age, salary, and full particulars. Address M. B., 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, alert, ambitious, wanted to assist leading advertising agency executive. Splendid opportunity to learn advertising. Apply in form of advertisement, stating qualifications. Box H 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young man for stenographic work, filing and general office work; branch office large Western concern; good opportunity; salary to start $12. L 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 to 20 years, for purchasing department of large manufacturers; good prospects for live wire; state salary expected. Box C 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—By President of large bank. Federal Agency, 300 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN, A1, who can produce immediate results, to handle on commission basis limited amount stock in connection with unique proposition of merit; best references given and required. N 111 Times.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—An accounting position with a big, nation-wide corporation is open for a young man who has had at least a year's practical bookkeeping experience, whose work is neat and accurate, and whose habits and record are gilt-edged; splendid working conditions and good prospects; salary $18 to start. L 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, live, aggressive, between 20 and 30 years, advertising agency experience in rate and order department preferred; must possess an aptitude to thoroughly and speedily take care of detail work; state qualifications, salary expected, references. L 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office; one having high school experience preferred; no previous business experience necessary; an opportunity for an active and intelligent young fellow; salary at start $30 per month; please state age. C 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Here is a chance for young man to learn the banking business; good opportunity for right man; must come from good family. Apply The Coal and Iron National Bank, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN in accounts department who has had previous experience with a fire insurance company checking agents' accounts; state age, experience, and salary desired. Sheridan, 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had some experience in a fire insurance office; salary $50 month; state age and previous experience. C 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 or 20 for clerical work downtown office; hours 9 to 5; good opportunity for advancement; salary $14. C 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, for office of whole-sale clothing business; state experience, age, creed, and salary wanted. L 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, in sample department of woolen house; state age, education, and qualifications. S. H. Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, with some selling experience, to sell paper boxes; salary and commission. S. S., 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in mailing dept. American Dry Goods Co., 35 Mercer St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN. C. P. HASSON.

WE NEED IMMEDIATELY:
30 BOOKKEEPERS, $1,200-$1,800.
25 ACCOUNTANTS, JUNIORS AND SENIORS; SALARIES COMMENSURATE.
15 STENOGRAPHERS, $1,200-$1,500.
INNUMERABLE CLERKS, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.
CALL 9—2.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 Broadway.

20 power house layout draftsmen, $30-$40. Stenographer for Russia, $1,500-$2,400. Bank bookkeeper, $85. Export shipping clerk, $20. Several experienced bank clerks, $900-$1,500. We also have several sales, accounting, and clerical positions open for high-class men.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Machine toolmen, $2,000; draftsmen, mech., $20-$35; Spanish correspondent, typist, $30; (2) Secy.-Stenos., Russia; real estate cost writer, $90-$95; bookkeepers, $25; file clerk, $25; stenographers, $40-$15. Office boys. Register free.

BOOKKEEPERS, (4,) controlling accts., $25; stenographers, (3,) $25; four men, singlet knitting, expr., $25; stenographers, young, $85; typist, $75; ledger clerks, (5,) trial balance, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several "very competent"; bookkeepers, $90; three shipping export clerks; Elliott Fisher operator. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPER, $35; 9 others, $20; cost, $2,000; correspondents, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN.—Take the shortest cut to high-salaried positions; big demand for Mechanical Dentistry; we teach you individually by actual practice; no book study; short course; easy payments; start any time day or night; write for free booklet No. 19. BOREN College School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn. Est. 25 yrs. Supervision of Univ. of New York State.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or evening; time to suit; graduates assisted to positions; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1833,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service for members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n. Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Designer, on ladies' and misses' coats; excellent opportunity for good man to go into business; only those who have been working on a better line need reply. H 173 Times.

Mail order silk goods merchants, retailing to private customers throughout country, will sell mailing list to limited number of applicants; 11,000 names of high-class women, $50. Call or write, 16 Madison Av., Room 607.

For Sale.—The best-located garage between New York and the Berkshires; a growing and profitable business; full particulars will be given principals. C 280 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.
Spring S-O, white and black, carded, $1.80 great gross. Dodge, 32 Union Square. Stuy. 1096.

I have services and capital to invest in a promising manufacturing concern; give full particulars as to nature of business. T 208 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers representative grocer's specialties, want good proposition; can make good. T 272 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

Experimental work models for patents constructed; confidential; moderate; private. Coleman, M. E., 309 East 59th St. Phone Plaza 1212.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NO INTERESTS, CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, EXCHANGED, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST. BROOKLYN. TEL. MAIN 3617. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 5618.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Mansfield, 1st Lt. E. E., appointment announced.

Martin, Maj. F., to Camp Dodge.

Henrichsen, 1st Lt. K. J.; Johnson, 1st Lt. G. T.; Jones, 1st Lt. C. K., and Smith, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engs.

Ridlon, Maj. J., previous orders amended to read Ft. Benj. Harrison, Camp Taylor, Camp Sherman, Camp Custer, Ft. Sheridan, Camp Grant, Ft. Snelling, Ft. Des Moines, Camp Dodge, Ft. Riley, Camp Funston.

Ingersoll, 1st Lt. E. S., previous orders amended; to school for aerial observers, Sig. Corps.

Jenkins, 1st Lt. H. J., and Miller, 1st Lt. R. J., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 7.

Orr, 1st Lt. E. M., to Camp Sevier.

Donald, 1st Lt. E. C., to Panama Canal Dept.

Bryant, Capt. J., to Camp Grant.

Mobley, 1st Lt. W. F.; Reuter, 1st Lt. F. A., and Wood, 1st Lt. J. B., to Newport News.

Posey, 1st Lt. E. D., and Yates, 1st Lt. C. A., to Ft. Riley.

Jenkins, 1st Lt. J. S., to Army Med. School for inst.

Jacobs, Capt. L., previous orders amended to read Styles, 1st Lt. F. N.

Furness, Capt. W. H., and Lee, 1st Lt. W. E., to Walter Reed Hosp. to exhibit films showing the technic of the Dichloramin-T, then to their stations.

Lilly, 1st Lt. J. G., hon. discharged.

Zabriskie, Capt. E. G., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst.

Eberly, 1st Lt. K. C., to Camp Dix.

Calloway, 1st Lt. J. T., to Pittsburgh for inst.

Pilcher, Capt. J. D., will report to Surg. Gen. as pharmacologist at Army Univ., in the gas defense service.

McPheeters, 1st Lt. J. D. L., and 1st Lt. J. H., Jr., to Camp Greenleaf, with Evac. Hosp. No. 4.

Jones, 1st Lt. B. N., and Wagner, 1st Lt. M. A., to Camp Greenleaf, with Evac. Hosp. No. 5.

Crosby, 1st Lt. A. A. and Jones, 1st Lt. M. E., to Camp Greenleaf, with Evac. Hosp. No. 6.

Following to neurologic, plastic, and oral surgery, St. Louis, for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Kleinman, E. W. | Lynch, R. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barbour, W. L. | Rose, W. D.
Chereskin, J. L. | Sims, H.
Hunt, C. K. | Stocking, F. F.
McPherson, O. P. | Walker, L. J.
Nyvall, C. A. | Bullard, J. B.
Reynolds, E. L. | Knappenberger, M. T.

Laing, Capt. W. W., to Boston, with Av. Sec., Sig. C., as medical member of Examining Board No. 1, and recruiting officer.

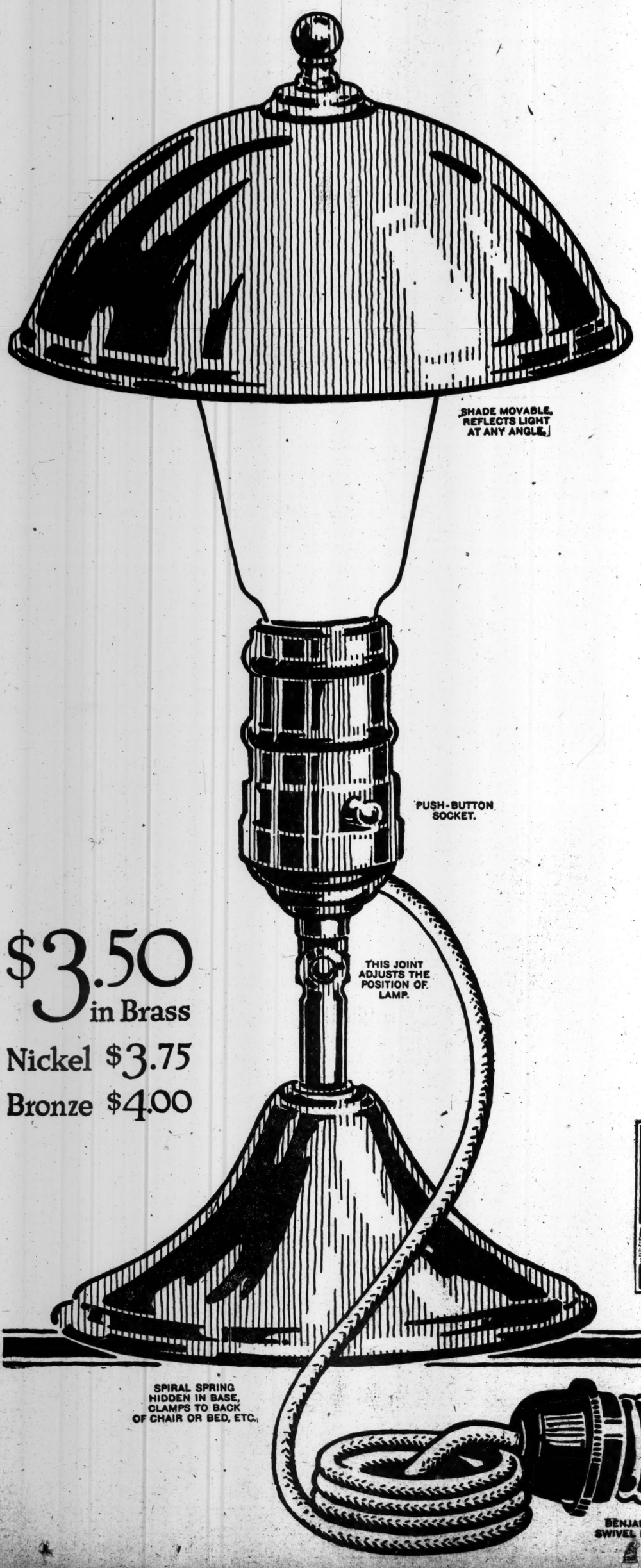
Jennings, 1st Lt. J. G., is relieved from duty as medical member of Examining Board No. 1, and recruiting officer of physical examining unit, Av. Sec., Sig. C.

Kirkwood, Capt. S., to Camp Beauregard.

Allen, 1st Lt. R. Y., to Camp Tourmaskin, 1st Lt. R. L., to Camp Dodge.

Shortall, 1st Lt. W. W., to Neuro-Surgical School, N. Y., for training.

This Lamp Saves Electricity— Gives *Better Light*


SHADE MOVABLE. REFLECTS LIGHT AT ANY ANGLE.
PUSH-BUTTON SOCKET.
THIS JOINT ADJUSTS THE POSITION OF LAMP.
SPIRAL SPRING HIDDEN IN BASE, CLAMPS TO BACK OF CHAIR OR BED, ETC.
BENJAMIN SWIVEL PLUG.
FOLDS FOR TRAVELING

$3.50 in Brass
Nickel $3.75
Bronze $4.00

THESE are times of Thrift and Saving. Buy a Wallace Lamp today and *save*

Here is a lamp made for just these times. A lamp that cuts down your bills for electricity, yet at the same time is capable of giving upwards of ten times the illumination of the ordinary four-lamp ceiling fixture.

Employing but a single bulb, the Wallace concentrates all the light of that bulb in *one place*—exactly the place you want it. No scattering, no diffusion. It is the handiest lamp made. Can be used in any position. Clamps or stands wherever you want it. Adjusts light to any angle. Folds into small space to carry around.

Buy a Wallace Lamp today and *save*. Save current in your home, by using the Wallace for sewing, writing, reading, etc. Save current in the office by having a Wallace on your desk as the days grow shorter.

In this saving of electric current, the Wallace saves the valuable things that are consumed to provide electric current, namely coal, labor, copper.

These are times of Thrift and Saving. Buy a Wallace Lamp today and *save*.

Yes, and with your savings on current, buy U.S. Thrift Stamps and W. S. S. (War Savings Stamps).

Wallace ADJUSTABLE Lamp

Sold everywhere, by most of the good Hardware, Electrical, Sporting Goods, Drug and Department Stores. Examine it at your favorite store today.

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Don't spend weary hours racking your brains for ideas. Don't tire yourself out tramping through crowded shops. Instead—solve the difficult problem of selecting appropriate gifts for all the friends on your Christmas list by giving them each a Wallace Adjustable Lamp. Besides giving them a welcome present you will be helping them, also, to save.